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VOL. LXXXV. NO. 100 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1901 FORTY-THIRD YEAR

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Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FORTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.

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TRADE MARK
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ROLLED OATS
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., L'T'd

Question Of Troops

United States and Russia Differ in Opinion With Other Powers

As to the Forces That Should Be Retained as Garrisons in China.

Views of Generals Will Be Presented to Ministers For Approval.

Pekin, April 6.—The meeting of the generals of the allied troops and Count von Waldersee this morning was of great interest and importance. Though it was known beforehand what had been practically decided upon, still the meeting showed conclusively the attitude of the different powers. The only dissent in the plans adopted was by Gen. Chaffee, the United States commander, and Gen. Wogack, commander of the Russian forces, who both thought that the number of points to be occupied was excessive, and also that the number of troops was too great. The other generals were unanimous in the opinion that nine points on the railroad should be occupied between Pekin and Shan Hai Kwan with 6,000 men, exclusive of the 2,000 in Pekin. This will be a permanent measure, while the reduction of the present forces will be made according to the wishes of the respective governments. The railway between Pao Ting Fu and Pekin will not be guarded, it not being a line of communication with these.

Gen. Chaffee suggested that it would only be necessary to occupy two points between Yang Tsun and Tien Tsin, and three between Tien Tsin and Shan Hai Kwan, with a total of 2,000 men, exclusive of those at Pekin. It was not necessary, he said to have soldiers at Tong Ku, as naval vessels were always there, and also because the reliefs would always be passing backward and forward. Gen. Wogack thought 1,000 men would be sufficient for the occupation of Tien Tsin and Shan Hai Kwan.

The views of the majority will be presented to the ministers for immediate action, as the generals feel that the acceptance by the Chinese of these terms, including the total destruction of the forts at Shan Hai Kwan, Pei Talg, Taku, Tong Ku, Pei Tsan and Yang Tsan, will mean complete submission, when arrangements ought to be made for the withdrawal of a majority of the forces from China.

Berlin, April 6.—Count von Waldersee reports to the war office that, after dispersing the robber bands to the northwest of Tien Tsin, the troops engaged in that work have returned to their quarters. In the course of the operations 20 robbers were killed, and 1 gun and 29 wagons with arms and ammunition were captured.

A WORLD REPORT.

The C. P. R. and Northern Pacific Will Work in Harmony.

Vancouver, April 6.—(Special)—Harry Myers has been missing from Gambier Island since March 28; he is thought to have been drowned.

Westminster won from Vancouver in an exhibition game of lacrosse yesterday.

The World prints the statement to-day, that should a bonus be granted to the V. V. & E., the Northern Pacific will at once build into Vancouver and run in conjunction with the C. P. R. No authority is given for the statement, beyond the announcement that Mr. Pearson, the superintendent of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific, is in Vancouver and had interviewed Mr. Marpole.

Mr. Geo. McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R., stated that there was no truth whatever in the story that his company has arranged with the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to build into Vancouver and checkmate the Great Northern provided the V. V. & E. received a bonus from the British Columbia government.

LOST—A GENERAL.

Couriers Trying to Find French Commander on Morocco Frontier.

Algiers, April 6.—Military officials here are anxious over the absence of all news from Gen. Serviere, operating on the Morocco border, whose whereabouts is utterly unknown. Couriers have been despatched in various directions but have failed to communicate with Gen. Serviere, and it is feared that he is short of ammunition and provisions.

NOVEL WARFARE.

Attempt to Stop Sending More Mules to the British Army.

New Orleans, April 6.—Injunction proceedings brought presumably by Boer representatives with a view to stopping the shipment of mules through New Orleans to the British army in South Africa have been postponed in the Supreme Court until next Tuesday.

TO ARMS.

Nova Scotia Board of Health Begins to Vaccinate.

Halifax, April 6.—(Special)—A. C. Moore, a confectioner, died of smallpox to-day at Kentville. He is the first Nova Scotia victim. The board of health here this morning appointed doctors to vaccinate the poor, and general vaccination begins to-day.

MR. KRUGER.

Starts for Hilversum, Where He'll Stay for Some Time.

Utrecht, Holland, April 6.—Mr. Kruger has started for Hilversum, 15 miles from Amsterdam, where he will stay for some time. The burgomaster of Utrecht and a big crowd bade him farewell at the railroad station.

STRIKE ENDED.

Engine Workers in Lanarkshire Have Agreed to Resume.

London, April 6.—The Lanarkshire strike is apparently ended, the engine workers having agreed to resume work April 8. The miners will, in consequence, resume work also. The strike brought no gains to the workmen.

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ALLAN WILL STAY.

President McKinley Persuades Him He Was the Man for Porto Rico.

Washington, April 6.—Charles H. Allan, governor of Porto Rico, who arrived in Washington this morning, had an hour's conference with President McKinley to-day. Great interest was manifested in Governor Allan's visit on account of the rumors that have been rife ever since he sailed from San Juan that it was the intention to resign his post in the island. After the conference, however, Mr. Allan announced that he would not resign, and would return to his duties about the first week of May. It is pretty well understood that Governor Allan came to Washington in the hope that the President would relieve him of his duties in Porto Rico, and that he asked the President to do so, but the President prevailed upon him to continue at the head of the administration of the affairs of the island.

STOP THE LINE.

United States Steel Company Countermand Carnegie's Plan.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 6.—The plans of Andrew Carnegie to parallel the Pennsylvania railroad system and construct a trunk line to the seaboard have been ordered stopped by the United States Steel Co., which now controls the Carnegie Co. A number of surveyors have been working upon the line for some time, and these men will all be recalled and discharged. The road was planned by Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Co., and was to be used as an outlet for their extensive tonnage to the seaboard. The road was started within a few days after Mr. Carnegie alleged he had been deceived by the Pennsylvania officials into announcing that he was satisfied with the 13 per cent. rate on manufactured steel.

Backing Out Gracefully

Identical Note From Russia Being Presented to the Various Powers.

Rather Than Stir Up Unpleasant Row Agreement Not Insisted Upon.

London, April 6.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is learned from a trustworthy source that Russia's diplomatic agents abroad were instructed on April 3 to communicate to the governments to which they were accredited an identical note in the same terms as that presented by Count Casseni, the Russian minister at Washington, to Secretary Hay.

The text of the identical note, as it appears from news which has come to hand, is as follows:

"That in the present circumstances a special agreement in the Manchurian affair instead of being an open testimonial of friendly sentiments on the part of Russia towards China, might entail various difficulties for the neighboring state.

Russia does not in any way insist upon the conclusion of such agreement and even abandons all possible negotiations in this matter.

Inasmuch as the imperial government ever adheres faithfully to its original and oft-related programme, it will quietly await the further course of events."

INTERNAL DISORDERS.

Russia's Labor Problem Has a Dark Outlook.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The stoppage of the works in the province of Ekaterinoslav has caused 10,000 workmen to become idle. The government, with a view of preventing disorders, political agitators being busy, is sending the unemployed gratuitously to the places whither they originally came from. The closing of the factories in Kharkoff has produced must unrest there, and trouble is likely to occur during the Easter festivities, not only in the districts of Ekaterinoslav and Kharkoff, but also in the factory quarters of St. Petersburg, Tula, Moscow and Brinsk, where work is almost at a standstill.

SENTENCEDTO TWO YEARS

Court Considered That Todd Had Killed Gordon Under Provocation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, April 6.—At the assizes today, the Chief Justice sentenced the prisoner Todd to two years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, intimating, however, that the case might be reviewed by the Full Court and the prisoner released. The verdict of the jury, the court pointed out, meant that the jury were of the opinion that Todd had shot and killed John Gordon. Sentence was made much shorter than it otherwise would have been on the assumption that the act was done on provocation. The court dwelt at some length on the effect of the evidence of Linklater.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of the court should not be pronounced against him, answered: "I am not guilty."

The libel suit of Roblin v. the Free Press has been withdrawn by mutual consent.

Five special trains with Ontario settlers and effects arrived from the East to-day.

Charles Elham, aged 13 years, has disappeared mysteriously from Emerson.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Kato opes Canada Will Deal Leniently in the Matter.

Vancouver, April 6.—(Special.)—Mr. Mr. Kato Hopes Canada Will Deal Leni has stated, according to latest advices received here from Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul at Vancouver, has interviewed the Canadian government regarding the recently passed British Columbia Immigration Act, and he has reason to hope that the Canadian government will deal leniently in the matter. In the meantime the government will strive to prevent illiterate Japanese emigrating to America, while doing all they can do to have the British Columbia Immigration Act done away with.

Seeking Excuses

Russia Says Other Powers Are Responsible for Seizure of Manchuria.

Intimates That She Is Not Going to Be Left at Any Disadvantage.

Japan Had Declined a Proposal to Consider Neutralization of Korea.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The newspapers here aver that the foreign powers and not Russia, are responsible for the continued occupation of Manchuria. The Viemosti says it is quite impossible for Russia to withdraw without some guarantee more order will be preserved on her frontiers, adding: "Russia does not intend to be left in the Far East at the disadvantage she was placed under in the Far East twenty-three years ago."

The apoplectic seizure of Yang Yu, Chinese minister to Russia, after his recent interview with Count Lamdorff, the Russian foreign minister, will probably necessitate his withdrawal from the post. Negotiations with the Chinese at St. Petersburg have ceased since his illness.

Washington, D. C., April 6.—The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, has received no word from his government since the latest Russian declaration was communicated to Japan. The minister says that a despatch appearing to-day in United States newspapers as to the warlike attitude of Japan, probably was sent out before the Russian declaration had been received by the Japanese government. The despatch alluded to stated that the Japanese government had decided Russia's reply concerning Manchuria was unsatisfactory, and that a peremptory remonstrance, amounting practically to an ultimatum, would be delivered to Russia. This appeared to refer to Russia's latest declaration, but on examination it is clear that it could not have referred to the latest Russian declaration, as this was not sent to the powers until Thursday after the warlike despatch sent out from Japan. This leaves open the questions of Japan's policy on the case as now presented by Russia, and removes the impression that Japan had peremptorily rejected the Russian statement.

Berlin, April 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns on the highest authority that Prince Tuan's fate has finally been decided. His death sentence is commuted to banishment to Turkestan. The list of guilty provincial authorities included only four to be beheaded, and seven degradations.

"The Chinese commissioners are surprised that the guilty should escape with light punishment," the informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press added, "and well they may."

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes another letter from Pekin containing a verbatim account of the interview between Dr. Munn von Schwarzenstein, German minister to China, and the Chinese Prince. The most interesting point in the interview is the Prince's admission that if the allied troops are not withdrawn the Boxers would immediately re-appear in strong force. The Prince added: "This Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching likewise know."

The correspondent gave a vivid account of the keen competition between the Imperial princes to be chosen to go to Berlin in order to express the Chinese Emperor's penitence for the murder of von Ketteler.

London, April 7.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Sunday Special says it has transpired that Russia recently proposed to Japan the neutralization of Korea, but that Japan refused the proposition as insufficiently safeguarding her interests.

LIVE BIRD SHOOTING.

Results of the Handicap Events in New York State.

New York, April 6.—The ninth annual trap-shooting tournament at live birds, which was begun last Monday at Interstate Park, R.I., under the auspices of the Interstate Association, was concluded this evening in a drenching downpour of rain. The contests on the programme were one for the Gilman Barnes trophy and the other for the Sportsmen's Association trophy. Both are handicaps; the men were placed from 25 to 33 yards, and each event called for 25 birds per man and $15 entrance.

Both events were shot off simultaneously at two sets of traps, but owing to the severity of the storm, it was arranged that the number of birds in each case should be reduced from 25 to 15. In the Gilman Barnes trophy contest, nine men tied with straight scores of 15 kills each, and in the Sportsmen's trophy contest, there were seventeen straights with 15 each. These ties were to have been shot off "miss and out," but the weather conditions prevented this being done, but the men drew lots to see who is to get the trophies. L. D. Morrison, of St. Paul, who was the runner up in the Grand American yesterday, won the Gilman Barnes trophy, and Frank S. Parmelee, of Omaha, Neb., was the lucky men in the draw for the Sportsmen's trophy. Forty-one men competed in the Gilman Barnes handicap, and 36 in the Sportsmen's handicap.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

John Robertson and the Club That Was Not Formed.

Montreal, April 6.—(Special)—During the last federal elections, a number of men solicited subscriptions for a political club, but the money went into their own pockets. Several of the men were arrested and punished, but one John Robertson left the city. He returned a couple of days ago and was promptly scooped in on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Senator Dandurand. Robertson pleaded guilty this morning in the police court. He will be sentenced later.

RICE MURDER.

Patrick Will Not Be Witness in Preliminary Hearing.

New York, April 6.—It is said to-night that it has been decided that Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with the murder of Wm. M. Rice, shall not take the witness stand in the preliminary examination, which has been in progress before Justice Jerome in the criminal court for the past week. The prosecution expects to close its case next week.

WILL STAND TRIAL.

Conductor Charged With Negligence, Causing Railway Collision.

Trenton, N.J., April 6.—Conductor Edward Sapp, whom a coroner's jury found guilty of negligence in connection with the collision of his train with the "Nelly Blyth" Atlantic City express, on February 21, came to Trenton to-day and surrendered himself. He was released in $2,000 bail to await the grand jury's action.

IN "GAY PAREE."

Lord Salisbury Taking His Vacation in France.

Calais, April 6.—Lord Salisbury arrived here to-day and left immediately for Paris.

Disinfectant

Your housecleaning will not be complete without using a disinfectant. We have a fine line as the following: Camphor, Tar Camphor, Chloride Lime, Condy's Fluid, Stockholm Tar, Carbolic Acid; (crude) Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder, Jeyes' Fluid, etc., for which we will be pleased to quote prices.

Geo. Morison & Co.,

The Leading Chemist, Phone 85, 55 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Clergymen's Liquor Trust

An Experiment That Has Proved Successful in the Old Country,

And Will Now Be Tried in London Within the Next Six Months.

London, March 27.—Prominent British clergymen, a duke or two and some lesser beer, wine and spirits, and not the imibusiness trust. Encouraged by successful ventures in the country districts, they are planning to get control in London, and throughout England, of what most often is called the "saloon" business. In England such places are called public houses—"pubs" for short.

The experiment on which the new scheme is based was begun a few years ago, and was much talked about at the time, for the reverend publicans sold real beer, wine and spiritis, and not the imitation sort like that invented by Bishop Fallowes of Chicago. After the first flow of talk, little or no attention has been drawn to the practical results of the scheme, and doubtless an impression prevails that the movement went the way of many another effort on the part of well-meaning reformers, and would be heard of no more.

As a matter of fact the investors made money from the start, and flourished like the biblical green bay tree, and are now putting their money into new and large enterprise without fear of losing it. They pocketed the profits up to five per cent., and conscientiously spent the rest on local improvements.

NEW KIND OF "PUB" FOR LONDON.

One of the first evidences of the existence and serious intentions of the new company will be the appearance in London of a new type of "pub." Its proprietors expect that it will be doing business in the course of six months, and both its mission and its appearance will be unique. The new "saloon" will be the property of the Public Houses Trust, as the new organization is called, and in them, as in the reformed public houses which have been so successful in the country, beer, wine and spirits will be sold, but they will be displayed on equal terms with coffee, tea, milk and the standard beverages that refresh without inebriating. In order that these reformed houses may be distinguished from the common or garden gin palace, either some uniform color or style of architecture will be adopted.

They will be the first thing of the kind that the metroplis has ever seen, for the first company known as the People's Refreshment House Association, did not attempt to operate in London. Their capital was small, and they could not enter into competition with the ordinary London public houses, most of which are tied to one or another of the great breweries. It is expected, however, that the new trust will be strong enough to drive rivals out of business. The London Licensing Board too is friendly to the trust. When licenses of public houses in the metropolis expire the Bishops, Dukes & Co. will have the first chance to acquire them, so that the trust expects to get hold of place after place, until, if all goes well, it may in time have control of the vast liquor-selling business in London, and in the provinces too, for many of those who have signed for stock in the trust are also investors in the older and smaller company, and the two, while ostensibly separate organizations, practically will work together. The trust also is organizing branch companies in two provinces.

HALF A MILLION CAPITAL.

The capital of the trust will be $500,000. The secretary informed the writer that the company has already on file letters offering subscriptions to the amount of at least $100,000, and that it has already obtained the refusal of several "pubs" in London. The promoters of the new organization are getting together now a formidable list of directors from among the highest and mightiest folk in British political and clerical and social life, and as soon as these directors are appointed, subscriptions for the stock will be received and the trust will begin operations.

The principle on which the new public houses will be carried on will be practically the same as that observed by the original "reformed" places. All the alcohol he drinks sold will be absolutely pure. The manager will be on salary, and as he will receive a commission on non-spirituous beverages sold, but none on alcoholic drinks, it will be to his obvious advantage to dispose of the former. At one end of the bar will be found the duids that eventually bite like serpents and sting like adders—at the other end the "temperance" drinks, tea, coffee, milk, etc. The placard adorning the walls will laud the merits of the ginger pop and lemon squash instead of depicting ruddy-cheeked squires and bouncing maidens in the act of disposing of Soand-So's lager beer. Moreover, the man who comes in for a simple drink of water will not be pounced upon but will have set before him a tumbler of cold, carefully filtered aqua pura.

THEY'VE MADE MONEY.

To the layman who is familar with London thirst and the beverages which are especially efficacious in its relief, the success of these reformed public houses might seem a matter of more than considerable doubt, were it not for the satisfactory results of their predecessors throughout the provinces, where the thirst of the inhabitants turns to alcoholics not less natural than that of his London cousin.

And throughout the country, wherever a "reformed public house" has been opened it has been not only by an influence that made for temperance, increased prosperity and municipal improvement, but a pretty good business investment for the person, usually a clergyman, who opened it. Almost every such individual proprietor followed the example of the "People's Refreshment House Company" itself, and announced at the beginning that he would pocket a profit of 5 per cent. on his investment, and whatever remained surplus should be spent in public improvements, and in practically every case not only has the reverend gentleman duly realized his 5 per cent. but the surplus has been worth considering.

GOOD THING FOR THE TOWN.

Some of the reformer proprietors of "pubs" have invested their profits in equipping gymnasiums and reading rooms and organizing entertainments in the villages in which the public houses are located, others have made donations to hospitals, and in one or two localities the profits of the reformed "pub" have gone to light streets. In still another such profits paid for the sinking of several wells and the erection of pumps thereon.

In entering upon their experiment the clerical publicans entertained two theories, and both of them have proved accurate in practice. They believed that patrons of public houses would drink much less if no attempt was made to urge them to continue "settin' 'em up," and that the thirst of the ordinary drinker would be satisfied sooner and more effectually by pure beer than, to quote a cleric who has made a success of the public house business, "the usual vile stuff which only makes the drinker more thirsty."

In every instance where the local "pub" has been reformed in this way, drunkenness in that village has shown a steady decrease. In several cases, the clergyman holding the "living" in a district that has himself assumed the role of Boniface in sheer desperation over the effects of drink in the neighborhood, and the remedy applied never yet has failed to improve matters considerably.

DECREASE OF DRUNKNNESS.

The Rev. C. B. Collyns, who is the vicar of Plymstock, says of the "reformation" of the public house in this village: "I am glad to be able to tell you that the new order of things is a very great improvement on the old, and appreciated as much by the frequenters of the house as by the others. I am convinced that the temperance cause is being quietly but really helped. Many of those who sat and drank by the hour under the old regime, and left the house very drunk at closing time, now think it too respectable for them, and stay at home. Under the old management the village was often disturbed by rowdyism at night; this has quite disappeared since the association acquired the house, and I frequently hear the wish expressed that the other public houses could be dealt with in the same manner."

A TITLED DAME'S DRINKING PLACE.

Many other clerical and lay owners of reformed public houses testify to the same state of things. Among them is the Dowager Lady Lechmere, who, having "reformed" the public house on her property, says of the result.

"We have now no drunkenness at all. The beer is specially brewed for the house and care taken that it shall be as pure as possible. Except one or two small ale houses, there are no other houses in competition with Spital Beck Inn for several miles. The inhabitants generally approve of the system. It is observed, moreover, that neither farmers nor laborers come to sit and drink spirits in the way that they did under the old system."

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The results achieved have encouraged other people to attempt even more ambitious undertakings on similar lines. In the village of Ulverstone, in North Lancashire, the Rev. J. Bardesley has organized a workingmen's club that really seems to be supplanting the local public house as a gathering place for the horny-handed sons of toil of the town. In this club with a shrewdness rare among reformers, its clerical organizer has managed to incorporate all the advantages of a "pub" as a popular assembly, while avoiding its drawbacks. It has a bar and billiard room, a first-class gymnasium room, equipped with attractive games, and reading rooms, pure and simple, well stocked with bright periodicals.

Against all these advantages, which no public house could possibly furnish, the only restriction is the rule that, although every man over 21 may order two glasses of either ale or stout during the evening, that is his alcoholic limit. The Ulverstone Club member can get at the bar all the tea, coffee, or cocoa he cares for, but not one spoonful more than two glasses of beer.

The club has been in existence only a short time, and there are entrance fees and dues, just as there are in any other club, yet, although the entire population of Ulverstone is only about 10,000 the club now numbers over 240 members—not boys or milk-and-water-men, but lusty, strapping laborers, who if they were not at the club would be found at the saloon, and who seem not only to enjoy to the utmost the entertainment which the club affords but to be contented with their comparatively small allowance of beer.

Of course, it goes without saying that if a club member decided to drink only one glass during the evening instead of two, his decision would be welcomed, a course that neither the ordinary public house keeper's pocket nor his inclinations would permit him to pursue. It is interesting to chronicle in this connection that when first the Ulverstone club was opened practically every member availed himself of the privilege of drinking two glasses of beer, but as time has gone by the majority of them take only one glass only and many none at all.

KING AS PUBLIC HOUSE LANDLORD.

One of the most interesting of the clerical publicans is the Rev. Canon Hervey, vicar of Sandringham and chaplain to the king. His Majesty is landlord of a lot of public houses on the great estate of Sandringham, and one of these was leased by the vicar himself, undoubtedly with the consent and advice of his royal neighbor. Like the Ulverstone rector, he went in largely for club ideas, and the inn at Sandringham eventually became more of a club house than a public house.

These clergymen, like some of the others named, went into the public house business on their own responsibility, but they doubtless got their system from the handsome, energetic Bishop of Chester, who seems to have been chiefly responsible for the whole idea. He is chairman of the People's Refreshment Association and the new trust is founded in accordance with his suggestions.

At this writing the permanent chairman of the trust has not been elected, but the temporary chairman and chief organizer is Earl Grey, one of the great landowners and nabobs of Northumberland, and he is likely to become the official chairman. The Duke of Northumberland is also in the scheme and among the directors will be found the names of almost as many great leaders of the church as the older association, which, besides the Bishop of Chester, includes Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishop of Rochester.

CURTIS BROWN.

MAKE YOUR CLAIMS.

Demands on China Must Be In This Month.

London, April 7.—Official notice has been issued that claims for indemnities against China must be filed with the British minister at Pekin, Sir Ernest Mason Satow, before May 1.

MINING RETURNS.

Granby Smelter Report — Shipments From Rossland.

Rossland, April 6.—The Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, treated 4,600 tons during the week. Total to date, 118,600 tons.

The ore shipments from Rossland for the past week were 8,253 tons, a decrease of 225 tons as compared with the figures for the preceding week. The Le Roi fell off to 3,815, a decrease of 245; while the Centre Star shows a gain of gain of 72 tons in shipment of 2,232 tons. War Eagle returns declined 174 tons, its figures for the week being 696 tons. Le Roi No. 2 shows a gratifying increase, 415 tons, its shipments being 1,143 tons. The I. X. L. is credited with 27 tons.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

The meeting of the delegates to the federated board was very largely attended last evening, almost every lodge and society being represented. Dr. Roddick's bill, which is now before the Dominion house, was compared with the amendment to the Medical Act now in the local parliament, and after a thorough canvass it was unanimously decided to ask that the amendment be pressed. A large amount of correspondence has been received from societies all over the province, asking that every effort be made by the local societies to look after their interests in the matter.

The ladies of St. James' church intend holding a sale of needlework at the residence of Mrs. McB. Smith, Birdcage walk, on Tuesday afternoon. A large quantity of very handsome work will be offered for sale, and doubtless it will be extensively patronized.

* * *

A large party of Victorians are going to Chemainus for the first annual ball of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital on Friday evening. The special train will leave Victoria at 7 p. m., Friday; Shawnigan Lake, 8 p.m.; Duncan, 8:35 p.m.; Somenos, 8:40 p.m.; Westholme, 8:30 p.m., and Chemainus River, 8.35 p.m., returning immediately after the ball.

* * *

The next regular meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute will take place in the city hall on Friday. Rev. E. S. Rowe has kindly consented to speak on the benefits of a teachers' union. Mr. McNiven, president of the trades and labor Council, will also address the meeting. All parties interested are invited to attend. The chair will be taken by President Tait at 4:15 p.m.

* * *

A parlor social will be held by Mrs. Rowe at the parsonage, 107 Quadra street, on Tuesday evening. The receipts are to go toward defraying expenses in connection with the "Kermiss," which is proposed to be carried out in an extensive scale by the ladies of the Metropolitan Methodist church during October, one-half the net proceeds of which is to be donated to a children's ward in the Jubilee hospital.

* * *

The appended list of attractive vocal and instrumental pieces is the programme for the free organ recital given by Mr. G. J. Burnett on Tuesday evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church:

1. Organ—Grand Overture in C. major.. ....A. Hollins
   I. Intro. Andantino.
   II. Allegro Energico.
   III. Andante Expressivo.
   IV. Allegro Maestoso and Finale.
2. Organ—(a) Simple Aveu (Confession).. ....Thome
   (b) Pastorale ....Wely
3. Vocal—"I Know That My Redeemer Liveth ....Handel
   Mrs. G. J. Burnett.
4. Organ—Grand Chorus (alla Handel.... ....Guilmant
5. Organ—Pastorale ....Lemare
6. Violin—Adagio, Op. 51 ...GustuvMerkel
   Mr. Benedict Bantly.
7. Organ—"The Storm Fantasia" ..... I. Adagio. IV. Prayer.
   II. Pastorale. V. Calm.
   III. Agitato and Furioso.
8. Vocal Duet—Selected ..... The Misses Lugrin.
9. Organ—(a) Prelude in C minor, Op. 28 ....Chopin
   (b) "The Virgin's Prayer" ....Massenet
10. Vocal—"Abide With Me" .....Burnett
    Mrs. G. J. Burnett.
11. Organ—Grand Organ Piece ....Brame

Nos. 7 and 9 are given by special request. God Save the King.

TO REORGANIZE UNION.

That Is Chief Demand of the Lake Engineers.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 6.—No satisfactory result was obtained from the meeting of representatives of line managers and the Lake Carriers' Association in this city. The committee of line managers appeared at the instigation of the marine engineers to intercede in their cause with the Lake Carriers' Association, having been appointed to a conference between the engineers and the line managers at Buffalo yesterday. This is the committee that was in session here to-day. It included representatives from Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago and Bay City. It placed before the Lake Carriers' Association that the engineers do not request that vessel owners withdraw from the Lake Carriers' Association. It was insisted only that the engineers and not the Lake Carriers' Association should have the right to name the card of wages and that the union be recognized. The meeting came to a conclusion, the results of which were not given out.

PLAGUE IN MICHIGAN.

Report That Student at Ann Harbor Has Dreaded Disease.

Detroit, April 6.—A Tribune special from Ann Harbor, Michigan, says a student of the University of Michigan, whose name is withheld, was taken to the pest house from the University Contagious Disease hospital to-day, and it is said that he has a mild attack of the bubonic plague. The case was under the case of Dr. Dock, and it was by his order that the patient was removed to the pest house.

Dr. Frederick Novy, expert on this disease, who recently made a trip to San Francisco on behalf of the government to investigate the alleged plague cases there, has been called in consultation, but declines to state positively that the student is afflicted with the dread plague.

Prof. Novy says there is no danger of a spread of the disease, if it is the bubonic plague, and is inclined to avoid discussion of the subject.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

They Are Making Efforts to Become Good Friends.

Berlin, April 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns reliably that the German foreign office regards it as probable that Signor Zanardolli, the Italian premier, will ask for certain modifications of the Dreibund conditions, which seem to hinder the bettering of the relations between Italy and France, though in themselves the paragraphs are nowise Francophobe.

The foreign office believes that mutually agreeable arrangements may be effected. Signor Zanardolli and Count von Bulow will soon make public declarations on the subject.

The Dreibund expires May 1, 1903, eight months before the commercial treaty. Notices of the termination of the Dreibund must be given twelve months ahead, otherwise it prolongs itself.

NO CONSOLIDATION.

Great Packing Houses in Chicago Deny Reports.

Omaha, April 6.—Edward Cudahy, when seen to-night with regard to to-day's despatches from London, that a large combination of the packing interests was being formed, said he knew nothing of such a consolidation.

Chicago, April 6.—Arthur Meeks, general manager of Armour & Co., said to-night that there was absolutely no truth in the statement as far as it concerns Armour & Co. Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Co., also denied that his company was interested in any combination, and said it did not propose to enter anything of the kind at any time in the future.

STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.

London, April 6.—Owing to a dispute regarding the rate of pay, 1,000 miners have gone on strike in the Dewsbury colliery.

EASTER PERFUMES

Come and See Our DISPLAY

We carry a full line of the very best perfumes and make a specialty of bulk goods. Bring your bottle and let us fill it for you. All the latest orders always on hand. Thelma is a great favorite, 50c. oz., the concentrated essence of a flower garden.

F. W. FAWCETT & COMPANY

Chemists. 49 Gov't St.



An Easter Treat

The Easter Dinner is all well enough in its way, but without a PROVINCE CIGAR, it's incomplete. Manufactured by

PROVINCE CIGAR CO.

H. C. MARTINDALE

50½ Government Street.

Art Master, Portrait, Figure and Landscape Painter, Etc.

Thorough Instruction.
Sketching in summer.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 12th day of June, 1901, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Albion" Saloon, situated on the corner of Herald and Government streets, Victoria, from myself to Francis Ledingham.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH H. BROWN.

HOLD-UP IN SEATTLE.

Victorian the Victim of Highwaymen in the Sound City.

John Richards, a merchant of Glenora, B. C., was held up by two unmasked highwaymen near the corner of Occidental avenue and Main street, Thursday night, at 9 o'clock, and robbed of $170 in bills, his gold watch, a heavy gold chain, and a pair of gold cuff-links, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The cool manner in which the job was done and the place chosen indicate the work of the same bold highwaymen who robbed A. A. Seagrave, proprietor of the Occidental hotel, several nights ago.

Richards had been several days in Seattle on business. Thursday he closed up his affairs, intending to start yesterday morning for Victoria, where he had an important engagement in the afternoon. He had on his person about $175 when, about 8:30 o'clock Thursday evening, he dropped into the Seattle hotel bar. In paying for refreshments he displayed all his money. At 9 o'clock he left the bar, going out of the side entrance, which opens on Yesler way, facing directly down Occidental.

He strolled down Occidental until near the corner of Main, when two men suddenly stepped out of a doorway and covered him with revolvers. Neither was masked. The usual command, "Hands up," was obeyed, and while one robber covered Richards the other began a search of his clothes, reaching first into the trousers pocket which contained the roll of $170 and about $3 in silver. From a small purse in another pocket a pair of gold cuff links was taken, and his vest relieved of a gold watch and chain.

The robbery so far had proceeded with nothing said on either side. The cuff links, however, were souvenirs, and Richards ventured a mild protest. To his surprise, the robber who searched him replied in gentlemanly tones and returned the links. Encouraged by his success, Richards told them the watch, besides being of small value, had his name engraved inside, and would be hard to dispose of. After consultation the robbers again acquiesced. Richards followed up with a request for enough money to pay his fare to Victoria, showing the highwaymen it would be to their advantage if he made no report to the police and he left town without giving any alarm. The robbers then gave back $3 in silver, turned Richards about, and, with levelled revolvers, started him back up Occidental avenue. As he neared the corner of Washington Richards glanced backward, but the robbers had disappeared.

Richards did not go through the useless formality of notifying the police. His engagement yesterday in Victoria was of great business importance, and he did not care to run the risk of being detained as a witness in the remote possibility of arrest. He left Seattle at 8 o'clock yesterday on the Rosalie.

Before leaving, Richards related the incident to two or three friends in Seattle, and later talked of it with the officers and passengers of the Rosalie. He describes the robbers as slender, well dressed young men, whom he thought he could easily recognize if seen again.

Richards is well known in Seattle and in Victoria, where he was with the Hudson's Bay Company for many years. He went to Glenora in 1898, engaging in the general merchandise business, and is one of the wealthiest men in the district. He is 38 years old and over six feet high, and could have put up a hard fight against the robbers, but preferred giving up the money to taking chances of injury or detention.

TWO MORE BODIES.

Chinese Victims Taken From Union Mines Yesterday.

Cumberland, B. C., April 6.—(Special.)—The bodies of two Chinese were recovered to-night, being all for the day leaving now six Chinese, one Jap., and George Walker's body still in the mine. Work will be resumed on Monday in the west level of No. 5 shaft.

Of course, only the cynical will give absolute credence to this tale, though it is told by so grave an authority as the "Journal of Education." A successful operation was performed on a sergeant in South Africa who had been wounded in the head. The surgeon who performed the operation subsequently recognized his patient walking in Pall-Mall, and congratulated him on his recovery. I've got that portion of your brain that I removed preserved in spirits, and if you like I'll give it to you as a curiosity." "Thank'ee kindly, sir, but I've no use for it now; you see I'm employed at the War Office." Perhaps he also does odd jobs for the comic papers.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Hotel Balmoral

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Douglas Street, Between View and Fort

Convenient to Business Centre

Refurnished and remodelled with all modern improvements. Cuisine and Table Service will be found unsurpassed. Large Sample Rooms for commercial men.

C. LESLIE EVANS, Mgr. M. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 and 11

MR. JAMES NEILL

And the Incomparable

Neill Company

WEDNESDAY,

"Ellen Gwyn"

THURSDAY

"A Social Highwayman"

Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Monday morning.

City of Victoria.

Early Closing By-Law

Retail Clothiers and Men's and Boys' Outfitting Establishments,

Notice is hereby given that under the enabling provisions of the Shops Regulation Act, 1900, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, did, on the 27th day of March, 1901, pass a by-law whereby it is enacted that all shops of the class of retail clothiers and men's and Boy's outfitting establishments within the City of Victoria, shall be and remained closed on each and every of the following days at the hours named, viz: All week days after 7 p. m.

EXCEPTIONS—Saturdays and the week days in the month of December and the day immediately preceding the following days New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th May, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, 11 p. m.

And all persons are enjoined to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order.

City of Victoria.

Early Closing By-Law

Retail Boot and Shoe Shops.

Notice is hereby given that under the enabling provisions of the Shops' Regulation Act, 1900, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria did on the 27th day of March, 1901, pass a by-law whereby it is enacted that all shops of the class of Retail Boot and Shoe Shops within the City of Victoria, shall be and remain closed on each and every of the following days at the hours named, viz: All week days after 7 p. m.

EXCEPTIONS—Saturdays and the last sixteen days in the month of December and the day immediately preceding the following days New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th May, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, 11 p. m.

And all persons are enjoined to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of Mary McGregor Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Mary McGregor, who died on the 4th day of March, 1901, are required on or before the 30th day of April, 1901, to send by post prepaid or deliver to A. McD. B. Fraser, 11 Trounce Alley, Victoria, B. C., agent under power of attorney, for Mrs. Helen McGregor, the executrix of the last will of the said deceased, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by her agent at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 6th day of April, A. D., 1901.

J. M. BRADBURN,
Solicitor for the Executrix,
Victoria, B. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage and two lots for $1,800; $200 cash, balance $15 per month. Address M. M., Colonist. a7

FOR SALE—Improved farm at Chemainus. Good house and outbuildings, best market on the Island. Price reasonable and terms easy. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. a5

FOR SALE—A Singer Sewing Machine, 7 drawers, and good order, $25, at 31 Fort street. a4

FOR SALE—A first class 60-egg English Incubator by Hearson, London, complete. Apply S. C., Colonist. a3

FOR SALE OR LEASE—5-roomed house, orchard and five acres of cultivated land, just outside of city limits. Apply 77 Government Street. a3

FOR SALE—A neat black pony and new cart and harness. Address B., this office. a3

FOR SALE—Lime quarry with kiln and buildings, ready for burning lime; the best in the province, with 60 or 220 acres of land. Easy terms. Apply to J. Wrigleworth, 127 Yates street, Victoria. m21

FOR SALE—10-roomed house and corner lot, Vancouver and Viesw street, $2400. J. W. Meilor. m17

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 acres at Warnock, B. C., from 15 to 20 acres cleared. Good farm for dairying purposes or raising thoroughbred stock. Convenient to cars or boats, postoffice and stores; school. Good buildings, etc, $3500. Apply 165 Johnston street. m10

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SOCIAL DANCE will be given by Miss Telfor, Monday evening, April 7th, at Alcazar hall, Pandora street. Gents 50c., ladies bring cake. a7

THE LADIES' AID of St. James' hold a sale of needle work at the residence of Mrs. McB. Smith, 41 Birdeage Walk, on Easter Tuesday, from 2 to 7. a7

A NEW FURNITURE POLISH, easily applied. A beautiful effect, (no grease) or dirt collecting substances. Our new piano polish the only polish that should be used. Sold by all leading grocers. m29

JESSE A. LONGFIELD—(From Hopkinson's, England.) Tunes and repairs Pianos, Harmoniums, American Organs, Pipe Organs, Etc., on reasonable terms. Prompt attention given to all orders. Phone 711. 248 Cook St., Opposite St. Barnabas Church, Victoria, B.C. m24

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 82 Church street, Works, North Toronto.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ranch, small; house; stabling and orchard. Seaside preferred To rent with option of purchasing at moderate price Particulars to V.ator, Colonist office. a7

WANTED—Nurse for two children. Apply morning and evening, Mrs. Arthur Robertson. Pemberton Road. a7

WANTED—Boy, aged 14 to 16, with good references. Apply F. Landsberg, 43, Johnson street. a7

WANTED—About 30 feet 1¼ inch steel shafting, and 5 hangers 11 inches deep. Must be cheap. Address X. O., Colonist. a7

WANTED—Position as manager for a henery in Victoria, by an experienced poultry man, accustomed to handling from three to four hundred hens. Twenty years' experience. Apply to Colonist. a6

MEN WANTED—For new season, new samples steady work. Luke Bros., Montreal. a3

LAW OFFICE—Wanted lad. Commencing salary 6 dollars. Apply 12 Five Sisters Block.

WANTED—By young man, room and board. State terms and location to Y., Colonist office. a7

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Show case. Address where it can be seen, P. O. Box 225, City. a7

WANTED—Situation by respectable woman with child 6 months old, as housekeeper or mother's help. Country or city. Address M. L., Colonist. a6

WANTED—Man and wife, man to do gardening and to make himself generally useful. Woman to assist in house and with children. Apply at 14 Cadboro Bay Road. a5

WANTED—General servant, small family, Mrs S. Jennings, Tolmie avenue. a5

WANTED—An experienced saleslady in retail dry goods store. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 485.

WANTED—A young man as salesman in a dry goods store. Send written application to P. O. Box 485. a3

MEN—To learn barber trade. Eight weeks completes, saving two years—wages earned while learning. Catalogue mailed free. Molers Barber College, San Francisco, Cal. m27

WANTED—Man and wife to go into country: man to do gardening and have care of stock. Woman to cook and do general housework. Address with references and wages wanted, M., Colonist office. m24

WANTED—Sober elderly man to work around saloon; comfortable home to right party. New Inn, Esquimalt Road. m17

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—First class hotel in one of the best towns in the interior, doing good business. Stock about $1500. Apply Box J. N., Colonist. a7

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage, nicely furnished. Electric lights, piano; every convenience. Address P. O. Box 615. a7

TO LET—Family residence, delightful location. Grounds, orchard, etc., convenient to town. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street.

TO LET—Cottage on Yates street. Key at 247 Yates street. a7

TO LET—Good office in Trounce Alley, with large vault. E. C. B. Bagshawe, 15 Trounce Avenue. a4

TO LET—
Cottage, Douglas street, $9.
House, Michigan street, $9.
House, Amelia street, $10.
House, Princess avenue, $9.
HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government St.

TO LET—Two front bedrooms well furnished (one large), Breakfast if desired. 252 Yates street. m26

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR GENTLEMEN, with first class board. Terms, one dollar per day. Reference exchanged. Apply 173 Pandora Avenue. m12

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen. 53 Michigan St.

ROOM AND BOARD for 3 gentlemen. Apply to 138 Blanchard, corner of Discovery. m9

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With use of bath. Apply 52 Rae St. m1

TO LET—Furnished cottage. Apply for keys, 82 Belleville St. a2

HOUSE TO LET—Furnished. Rockland Avenue. Address T., Colonist office. a3

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—Sum of money. Owner may obtain same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply H. J. Knott, 19 Harrison St. a7

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 36 Mason street. 27

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. m29

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA NO. 2, A. F. & A. M., 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—A. MAXWELL MUIR Sec.

Grinding Lawn Mowers

We Solicit Your Orders.

Work called for and delivered.
Garden Shears ground.
NOTE ADDRESS.

J. WAITES, 58 FORT ST.

SERGE SUITS...

A good Serge Suit always looks well, no matter what the season they are always fashionable.

We carry a full line of the famous "Cowes" yachting serge in blue and black, light and heavy weights at

$28.00 to $30.00 Suit.

We would like to show them to you.

H. REID & CO.

25 BROAD ST.

NOTICE.

JOHN HAGGERTY, having purchased the goodwill and business, together with teams, waggons, and sand and gravel pits of Mr. George Stelly, he is prepared to supply sand, gravel or black loam, and do all kinds of teaming at reasonable rates.

All kinds of horses for sale.

No. 195 Yates street, or Telephone A391.

The Little Sweetland

Has Removed to

93 DOUGLAS ST.

At the new premises our patrons will find the purest and delicious home-made candies; also the purest soft drinks. We have everything nice and clean and up to date.

ARTEMUS BANROFT.

Organ Recital

Tuesday, April 9th

8 O'Clock P. M.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Presiding Organist.

MR. G. J. BURNETT

Assisted by the best local talent.

A Freewill Offering.

Sir Joseph W. Trutch's Furniture will be sold by Public Auction at his residence, Fairfield, Richardson St., foot of Cook, on Wednesday, April 10th, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Included in this sale are some fine specimens of antique furniture. The residence will be open and goods can be inspected from 11 o'clock until 1 Monday, and from 11 o'clock until 1 and from 2 to 4 p. m. on Tuesday and on the morning of the sale.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer

Skeena River Mining Company, Ld., Lty.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company will be held in the office of Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Wharf street, on Monday, 15th instant, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

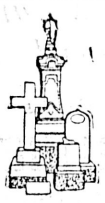
Business: Election of officers, consideration of accounts and such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.

By order,
A. K. MUNRO,
Sec'y.-Treas.

Victoria, B. C., April 4, 1901.

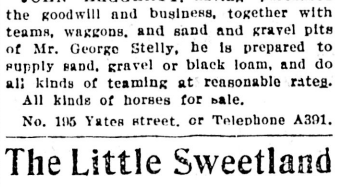
Granite and Marble WORKS,

74 & 76 View Street.



For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.

Jos E. Phillips



F. BROOKS, - 90 Johnson St.

Just Installed

The Only Machine In the City For . . . .

Grinding Lawn Mowers

We Solicit Your Orders.

Work called for and delivered.
Garden Shears ground.
NOTE ADDRESS.

J. WAITES, 58 FORT ST.

DIED.

NORRIS—In this city on April 3rd, Hazel Tremaine Norris, a native of Victoria, aged 3 years and 4 months.

BORN.

WOOLET—In this city, on March 24th, the wife of Herbert George Woolet, of a son.

J. E. CHURCH

Telephone 434. 14 Trounce Avenue

General Agent for Vancouver Island for the Dominion of Canada Accident Guarantee and Health Insurance Co. of Toronto, Ont. The best accident policy offered on the coast for the smallest premiums. Agent for the Scottish Union National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In Real Estate We can OFFER You some very fine BARGAINS. COME IN and look over our list before buying or if you want to sell, list your property here. IT WILL PAY YOU.

Mining properties for sale. We also have some mining machinery for sale at a bargain to get it off our hands.

Business Properties, Hotels, Restaurants for sale. Houses to Rent. Collections promptly made.

Ceylon and India Tea

GREEN OR BLACK

IS PURE TEA

"Pure tea calms, restores and cheers those in distress."

DRINK IT.

A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

Str. Yosemite Begins Service

Will Replace Princess Louise To-day on New Westminster Run.

Sailing Ships Leave—Capt. Wallace to Command the Spokane.

Steamer Yosemite came in to Turner-Beeton's wharf yesterday afternoon to prepare for her service on the New Westminster route in the stead of the Princess Louise, which is to go on the ways to be repaired in consequence of her encounter with Mouatt's reef about two weeks ago. The Yosemite, which has been tied up all winter, has been repainted and renovated and is in good condition for her new service. Capt. Hickey has been given command of the steamer. He has been mate on her, the R. P. Rithet and other steamers running between Victoria and the Mainland for many years, and his promotion has brought him many congratulations. Capt. Gunns, who was mate of the Princess Louise, has been sent north as mate of the steamer Amur. The Yosemite will begin her service to-night, when she sails for Vancouver at midnight.

Another C. P. N. steamer to leave to-day is the Queen City, which sails at 11 p.m. for Ahousett and way ports on the West Coast. She will take up more supplies for the Wreck Bay mines. The steamer Danube is due to-day from Skagway.

ALL HAVE GONE.

Tug Lorne Takes Last of Fleet From Royal Roads to the Sound.

There is now not a sailing vessel in the Roads. Of the fleet of eleven, not one remains, the tug Lorne having taken the last over the Sound yesterday. The tug took out the James Rolph, which has finished discharging her nitre cargo at the Chemical Works, and the ship Senator, which lay idle in the Roads for a month after she arrived from Wei Hai Wei in ballast, awaiting a rise in the freight market. The Senator is to load wheat at Seattle, and the James Rolph is to load lumber at Port Blakely for Suva, Fiji. The bark Lyderhorn, at the outer wharf, and the bark Mermaid, at Esquimalt, are now the only unchartered sailing vessels here, and it is not likely, with the recent activity in the freight market, that the Lyderhorn will remain long unchartered.

CAPTAIN WALLACE

Will Have Command of New Steamer Spokane on Alaskan Route.

Capt David Wallace, of the steamer Cottage City, which arrived from northern points on Friday night, is to have command of the new steamer Spokane, which has just been launched by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company at San Francisco. Capt. Wallace has been with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for the past fifteen years, and most of that time has been in command of their steamers on the Alaskan route. The Spokane is scheduled to leave San Francisco for Seattle on June 9, and will be here about June 13 on her way north on her first excursion trip. When completed it is estimated that the steamer, which was built at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works, will have cost half a million dollars.

MARINE NOTES.

Reinsurance still declines on the salmon ship Ardnamurchan, and now it has been brought down as low as forty per cent., whereas about three weeks ago seventy-five per cent. was paid on her. She is now out 137 days, and if all has gone well should arrive within a few days. The John McDonald, now out 206 days, is reinsured at 65 per cent.

Steam collier Wellington passed out yesterday.

British ship Garsdale is on berth at London for this port.

FISH TRAPS.

A Proposal to Start Them for Smelt and Herring in Washington Waters.

If the plans matured by Foster Fickett, a well known former citizen of Port Townsend, recently returned from Maine, do not conflict with the existing fishing laws, he will certainly revolutionize the taking of small fish in the waters of Puget Sound by the process he intends inaugurating, according to the Seattle Times. Fickett has been spending the past fall and summer among the Maine coast fishermen, and asserts that with the trap he has supplied himself with, he will be able to supply every small fish cannery on the Sound with sufficient smelt and herring to keep them running night and day. Fickett's plan is to drive traps similar to those now used for salmon, though provided with smaller seine, and every tide will leave him from ten to twenty tons of the fish. Should it be found that the law prohibits the use of such size nets as Fickett proposes to use, he hopes to overcome that obstacle by giving good and sufficient bonds that all young salmon, and in fact fish of every variety, excepting smelt and herring, will be turned loose when the traps are cleaned.

Fickett's plan is exciting much comment and interest here, where experts concede there are more fish of the varieties mentioned than anywhere else in the Northwest. Already two small fish canning companies are operating plants and each has agreed to take from ten to twenty barrels a day from the new trapman.

PAINFUL, FATAL KIDNEY DISEASE

The Symptoms by Which to Know It—The Treatment by Which to Cure It—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney diseases on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; one pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Three Star Martel can be obtained from all dealers.

PAST AND PRESENT.

John F. Ryan Writes About Railway Engineers.

There is scarcely anything of a romantic nature left in the life of the locomotive engineer. Business has crowded it out, and the driver is as much a machine now as the engine he controls. I noticed several old engineers, whom I knew to be most reliable, walking around town, out of work, this winter, and the other day I asked an up-to-date railway man the cause of this.

"They were too careful," was his reply.

Now, that struck me as being a strange answer. Of all men in the world how could a driver be too careful! I had always thought that carefulness or caution was the first requisite for a man in such a position, and I tried to discover the meaning of the answer given me by the official.

Time was when the engineer regarded his engine as his personal property. He always called it "she," and oftentimes spoke of it as "my old girl." I have even known of instances where such terms as "Big Kate," "Peach," and "Sally Slick" were used. If a driver was laid off on account of illness, he often worried less about his own troubles than about the fact that some new man some heartless stranger, was handling his darling. If he pulled into a station and found orders there to lift a couple of cars, he would argue with the agent and even with the despatcher rather than overload "my engine."

On a stiff grade I have listened to an old driver talk to his engine as if it were a human being.

"Now, take hold, old girl. Does 'Peach' want a little more sand?" And, as the wheels would slip, "She always behaves badly when there is a stranger on board."

I well remember one experience I had, when a small boy. I was riding in an engine up the grade near Acton, when, after considerable sputtering and slipping and a good deal of coaxing and swearing alternately, the locomotive came to a dead stop.

"It's no use, son," said the man at the throttle to me. "She won't do anything when there is a stranger watching her. You get off and catch the caboose. Then you will see her walk away with this train." As I live, that is exactly what happened, and, to this day, I have never been able to explain the matter, for the stop was not sufficiently long to allow of any increase in the steam pressure.

I have seen a driver pat the hot sides of his charge after a successful run, just as an owner often strokes the neck of his favoritie racehorse. I have heard him curse the company for supplying dusty coal, which "choked up her lungs," and the stories about engines not feeling well, and having colds and rheumatism are as old as railroading itself.

These are the drivers who have lost their positions. They would not overwork an engine, no matter what the time schedule called for and they have found out that, in the rush of railroading at present, it is not a case of "my engine," but the company's engine. The successful engineer of to-day has no mercy on his engine. He would drive her to the devil on an order from the superintendent, and if he loosens every valve and bolt, from the tender to the pilot, it does not worry him any, for he knows that there will be no reprimanding so long as he gets in on time, and that the roundhouse men are waiting to tighten up "the old scrap heap."

Ye gods! And to think that "the scrap heap" was once somebody's darling.

To save time while shunting, he will "pull her over," with twenty-five cars behind him, regardless of cylinder heads. The old, careful driver would not think of reversing with one ear. When starting, he will yank the throttle out six inches at a time, whereas the man who now walks the streets made hairbreadth motions. He races over the switches, and so long as the wheels on one side are on the rails it does not bother him if those on the other side are in the air. He does not shut off steam until within three hundred yards from a stat on, whereas the old-timer closed his throttle when three-quarters of a mile away.

Only three things interest the 20th century driver; his split-second watch his steam gunge and the yellow timetable, which hangs before him in the cab. There is no time for romance now.

SNAP SHOTS.

When soda founts begin to fizz,
We know that spring is near;
But quite another sign there is—
That sign that reads: "Bock Beer."
—Philadelphia Record.

POLICY, NOT MODESTY.

"Nay, touch me not," Eliza cried,
When I would fain embrace her;
"I vow I'll give an awful scream
Unless you keep away, sir."
"What, has your love," I madly asked,
"Was quick as this abated?"
"Of course not, silly," she replied,
"But I've been vaccinated."
—Harvard Lampoon.

Dangerous tardiness: First doctor—What makes you think the patient will die if we don't perform the operation? Second doctor—That isn't the point. This is a new disease, and if he should live without the operation it would establish a precedent.—Life.

Now tops galore begin to hiss,
Thus ends the winter merry;
And there's a noted sign we'll miss,
The sign of "Tom and Jerry."

Victorians Cheer Albani

The Great Singer's Magic Voice Raises a Storm of Enthusiasm.

Audience in the Theatre Are Carried Away By Their Feelings.

The concert given by Madame Albani and the talented vocalists and musicians who accompany her, at the Victoria theatre last night, was an even greater musical treat than that of the night previous, and the audience lost no opportunity to show their appreciation of the gems with which the programme was replete. It was at the close of the great Canadian songstress' last number that the greatest applause was heard. As soon as she had completed the Vocal Waltz Rosebuds, by Arditti, which gave the singer great scope to reveal her magnificent powers, there was a storm of applause, and even when Madame Albani had returned and bowed several times the applause went on, and she came forward to sing again. As the pianist sat down, there was a voice from the "gods," shouting, "Home, Sweet Home" and, acceding to this request, the singer sang the old heart-reaching tune in a manner such as Victorians have not heard for many a day. It was a treat indeed. Bellini's recitative and aria, "Casta Diva," from Norma; Mackenzie's "What Does Little Birdie Say?" and Handel's "Sweet Bird," each were given in splendid voice. Handel's air was perhaps the best, it being a great vocal effort and showed her excellence as a cantatrice. In this number she was accompanied by Mons. Brossa on the flute, as well as by Mr. Watkis.

Miss Muriel Foster was also much applauded for her fine work last night. She has a splendid contralto voice, with marvellous power of expression. She has much dramatic intensity and great control of her voice. In her "Mad Bess," by Purcell, her descriptive singing was worthy of great praise, and her enunciation was magnificent. Her portrayal of the theme with its dramatic changes was intensely vivid—it was in fact a musical gem. Miss Foster's technique is of the most advanced school.

Mr. Douglas Powell was in better voice than on Friday night, and rendered his solos most acceptably, especially "Star of Eve," from Wagner's "Tannhauser." His "Infelice," by Verdi, and his parts in the duets with Madame Albani and Miss Foster were also well taken.

For purity and breadth of tone, M. Tivadar Nachez, the violinist, was most remarkable. His execution was grand indeed, and loudly did the audience applaud his several numbers.

Mons. Brossa, flute soloist, showed himself to be a master of his instrument, and his delicate breathing and piano passages showed a wonderful lightness of execution.

Mr. Watkis, the piano soloist and accompanist, was most sympathetic with the theme of the soloists, and showed great delicacy of expression, especially in his light staccato movements. He compared most favorably with M. Lachome, who played here with Ysaye.

The singing of the national anthem at the close of the concert last night was one of the gems of the evening, and there was an outburst of cheering and applause at the close. When Mr. Douglas Powell and Miss Foster had respended to an enthusiastic encore to their duet, "In the Spring," and were leaving the stage, Madame Albani tripped back to the centre, and with Miss Foster on one side and Mr. Powell on the other, she began the strains of "God Save the King," and three verses were given in a manner long to be remembered by the audience, Madame Albani singing the first verse, Miss Foster the second, and the three singers giving the third as trio. The audience, who were standing the while, began a most hearty cheer at the close of the anthem.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

PERSONAL.

T. J. Johnson has been appointed freight clerk of the Steamer North Pacific.

James Jerome, Seattle; Francisco; Mrs. Stevens, Portland; C. S. Ward, Minneapolis; A. H. Mugford, New York; H. Sivevapolo and wife, London; H. A. Stone, Kansas City; J. Frank Cullom, Alameda, Cal., and D. Price, London, are registered at the Driard.

J. Keith Fisher, managing director of the British Columbia Cement Works company, Vancouver, is registered at the Driard. He arrived last evening.

W. R. Falls of Montreal, arrived from the east yesterday, and is staying at the Vernon.

W. H. Smith, representing E. G. Prior & Co., returned from a trip up the E. & N. railway yesterday. He is staying at the Hotel Dominion.

Wm. Gibley, manager of the Cowichan Lumber company, registered at the Dominion. He came to the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood of San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Cavens Meghan, of Columbus, Ohio, are Seattle folks who arrived in the city from Seattle yesterday. They are staying at the Dominion.

A. C. Earle and C. Oddy of New Westminster, arrived in the city last evening and are registered at the Dominion Hotel.

R. Genn, a former Victorian, now of Rossland, arrived from the upper country last evening for a visit in the city. He is registered at the Dominion.

E. M. Burns, Vancouver, is registered at the Victoria Hotel. He arrived on the Charmer last evening.

J. C. Randolph, Shawnigan Lake, is in the city at present, staying at the Hotel Victoria.

D. C. Anderson, Orillia, Ont., A. Elliott, Galt, Ont., L. S. McKindsay, Toronto, E. W. Webber, Seattle, and P. D. Ross, Quebec, are among those who registered at the Hotel Victoria last evening.

W. H. Constance, Mt. Sicker, and W. H. Elkington, Quamichan, are registered at the New England.

G. H. Maynard returned by the North Pacific last evening from a visit to the Sound.

H. M. Hills was a passenger from the Sound on the North Pacific last evening.

George E. Powell returned last evening from a trip east.

J. H. S. Matson came home from Vancouver last night.

C. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit nests, came down from Vancouver last evening.

John W. Coburn, of the E. & N. Railway, who has been confined to his bed for several days from a severe cold, is able to be around again.

She.—Ah, they can never reproduce such colors as are in that gorgeous sunset.

He.—Too bad, isn't it? I'd deahly love to have a necktie like it!—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Nugget (who has been telling the visiting clergyman how much better her Anastasia's bread is than the baker's bread made by nobody knows who)—Ah, here is Anastasia. Just put the tea down here. You like a-makin' bread, too, doesn't you?

Anastasia (proud but not haughty)—Yes'm. You see, sir—meaning your reverence, that is to say—after I gets through a-takin' up the ashes, and a-shakin' down the furnace and a-doin' of the chores upstairs, I takes to workin' the bread, and it's restsome and makes your hands so clean.

Well, our friend Scribble is really the author of something interesting at last.

You don't say! Novel?

Yes, novel to him, as it's his first. It was born last night and it's a boy.—Exchange.

Weary Waggles—Lady, will you kindly tell me the ingredients, and how you made yon pie you gave me dis mornin'?

Mrs. Home Ade (flattered)—Certainly, why do you wish it?

Weary Waggles—Your pardon, lady, but I must tell the family physician so he can know what to gimme for an antidote.

Long Credit

Has Been the Ruin of Thousands. Our

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Are Sold at

Cash Prices

Everything of the best, and the best of everything.

Beaville, Sons & Co.

The Supply Stores

Hillside Avenue & First St.

TEL. 324. VICTORIA.

J. W. KINLOCH

63 BROAD STREET dealer in

Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds.

Plumbing and Gas-fitting orders receive Prompt Attention.

Tin Roofing and Sheet Iron work. Air-tight Stoves a Specialty.

A trial solicited.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. TURKISH BATHS

Best $2.00 a day house in Vancouver.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. apl

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S 88½ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BRICKLAYER.

HOLLIS—General brick layer, ranges, cement work, jobbing a specialty. 175 Fort St. f27

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

M. R. SMITH & CO., Ltd., Victoria, B. C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WM. BLAIR—Artistic Photographer, 60 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. f23

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoras, Koro-as, Premos, Etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding store, 41 Pandora Street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 3099.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL—46 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B. 371.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON—Screen doors and sash, garden swings, etc. Special attention given to job work. 106 Douglas street. Phone 226. m28

REPAIRS—Carpenter work of all kinds. J. P. Burgess, carpenter. Tel. 195. m20

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

MESSENGERS' SERVICE.

B. C. District Messenger Service. Telephone 409; office 74 Douglas St. Good boys always wanted.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importer of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO., —Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke St. near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, Proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinest. 150 Government Street.

THE B. C. NOVELTY WORKS.

GENERAL REPAIRING—Sewing machines and lawn mowers a specialty. 105 Douglas street. Established 1888. f20

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. Goodacre, Contractor by appt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

Pioneer Dyeing and Renovating Works; established 1862. Tailoring neatly done. T. W. Pierre, 76 Douglas Street

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200.—Largest established; country orders solicited. 141 Yates Street.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING—Robt. Heron, late of Mann & Heron, 29 Broad St., Victoria, next Colonist office.

SCAVENGERS.

THE GENERAL SCAVENGER BUSINESS formerly carried on by the late Ed. Lines. In future will be carried on by Mrs. Ed. Lines, who wishes to thank all customers for past favors and hopes they will continue their patronage.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery Street. Telephone 184.

Rock Crusher Wanted

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p. m., April 15th, 1901, for supplying a portable Rock Crusher, delivered at the City Market, Victoria, B. C., freight and duty paid, with and without screens. The capacity to be from 70 to 120 cubic yards per day of 9 hours work. Guarantee and full description with catalogue to accompany each tender; also length of time required for delivery. The machine to be of the most modern and approved pattern.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., April 3rd, 1901.

A Question Of Dollars

We solve it for you and save you the dollars See our Jardinieres, 40c, 50c, and 60c, good values.

Hastie's Fair

77 Government Street

Use Eddy's Brushes.

The most durable in the market.

MATCHES

Eddy's Telegraph, Telephone, Eagle Parlor, Victoria Parlor and Comet Parlor Matches.

For Sale Everywhere.

Wanted

All in need of a good smoke to call at the

United Service Cigar Store

21 Store Street.

And forever hold their peace.
Chas Hanbury, Late Royal Engineer, proprietor.

NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and at YOKAHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hot

WANTED.

200 stoves, any kind, broken or in any shape. Also all your cast off clothing, odd furniture, etc., or anything else, for we buy anything, even OLD MAIDS. RICH WIDOWS. At Fred's Curiosity Store, No. 148 Yates street, opposite Dominion Hotel.

F. J. BITTENCOURT, Manager.

Notice to Dairymen and Milk Vendors

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st day of March next the provisions of the "Milk Vendors' By-Law" will be enforced, and all persons interested are hereby requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Any person desiring a copy of this by-law, or of the necessary forms for use by Dairymen and Milk Vendors may obtain same at the City Clerk's office or from the undersigned.

JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7, 1901.

John Colbert

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.

4 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

Telephone 552. P. O. Box 545.

Chinese Root

RHEUMATIC CURE

TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.

RELIEVED NEXT MORNING.

Dear Sir,—I have had rheumatism for three or four weeks. After using the China Root was relieved next morning, and am improving rapidly. Yours truly,
THOS. ROSCOE.

Ninth Street and Queen's Avenue, New Westminster.

CURED ENTIRELY.

Dear Sir,—Your rheumatism medicine has cured me entirely, and I cannot give it too much praise. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with rheumatism.
Yours truly
MRS. D. McLAUGHLIN.

Sixth Avenue and 11th Street, New Westminster.

Prepared by the Chinese Root Rheumatic Cure Co.
Vancouver B. C., and Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Henderson Bros., Wholesale Druggists will supply the trade.
Price, per package, $2.00.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lots One Hundred and Thirteen (113), and One Hundred and Fourteen (114), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Thomas Brigham Hall on the 2nd day of September, 1890, and numbered 10487a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 2nd day of April, 1901.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 20th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given that any person having or pretending to have any title to or interest in that portion of Section 8, Range VII, of the Quamichan District, as shown on the official map or plan containing about five and one-half acres, and on which the house and curtilages of Mr. James Mears are situate and bounded as follows: On the west from the southwest corner of Section 8, along the boundary line between Range VI and Range VII, 889 links, on the south along the boundary line between Section 7 and Section 8 of Range VII, 449 links, on the east along the Comox Road, 1115 links, and on the north, 732 links, and which stands registered in the name of James Fleming, is required, within 4 weeks from the 20th day of March, 1901, to file a statement of his or her claim with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, pursuant to the "Quieting Titles Act."

Dated this 20 day of March, 1901.

ALAN S. BUMBLETON,
Solicitor for James Mearns, the Petitioner.

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd.

THE ATLIN, KLONDIKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS

CAN BE REACHED VIA

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

EARLIER IN THE SEASON AND QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER WAY.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) WINTER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN

SKAGWAY AND WHITE HORSE

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD.

Lv. 8:30 a.m.	Skagway	Ar. 4:40 p.m.
Lv. 11:20 a.m.	Log Cabin	Ar. 2:00 p.m.
Lv. 12:15 p.m.	Bennett	Ar. 1:25 p.m.
Lv. 2:00 p.m.	Caribou	Ar. 11:38 a.m.
Ar. 4:35 p.m.	White Horse	Lv. 9:00 a.m.

THROUGH WINTER MAIL AND EXPRESS SERVICE MAINTAINED TO AND FROM YUKON POINTS.

J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

When Going East Take The Canadian Pacific Railway

Through Cars to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul.

STEAMSHIP AND SLEEPING CAR BERTHS RESERVED.

For rates and all information, apply to
H. W. GREER, Ticket Agent, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Vancouver, B. C.

Tickets to Europe

Tickets to and from all European points at lowest rates by all the different lines from New York, Boston, Portland, Halifax or St. John. For rates, sailings and full information apply to
B. W. GREER, Cor. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria.
or W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General S.S. Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Taking Effect Wednesday, March 27th, 1901.

S. S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"

Sails from Victoria, Tuesday, 7:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Wednesday, 7:00 a.m., for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Friday, 4:00 a.m., for Comox and Union Wharf direct.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Friday, 8 p.m., for Nanaimo direct.

Sails from Nanaimo, Saturday 6:00 a. m., for Victoria and Way Ports.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

S-Y. T. Co.

Are now quoting freight rates for coming season to

DAWSON, Y. T.

(Via St. Michaels)

Sailings from Victoria and Vancouver about June 1, July 5 and August 5.

Seattle-Yukon Transportation Co

90-92 Columbia St., Seattle.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO THE NORTH.

Fast mail steamers leave as under for Ketchikan, Juneau and Skagway:

STR. VICTORIAN.

April 3, 13, 23.

STR. CITY OF SEATTLE

Sails March 30, April 8, 18, and 28.

(And alternately every five days thereafter.)

Rates same as on other steamers. Accommodation and cuisine unsurpassed. Full particulars at
DODWELL & CO.'S,
64 Government Street.

STEAMER B. BOSCOWITZ

Will sail from Porter's wharf on the 12th and 27th of each month for Naas and way ports, via Vancouver.

Office 36 Fort St.

J. D. Warren, Manager

Uncle Billy rides a wheel, and says it makes a feel good all over. It must. Even his ck wears a pleased expression!! If you want bicycle that will MAKE YOUR BACK GLAD as Uncle Billy did, buy it of the AGENTS FOR

CRAWFORDS

Brantford's, and Massey-Harris Bicycles

CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT, 42 Broad St.
THOS. PLIMLEY, Prop.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO



The company's steamships State of California, Walla Walla, Umatilla and City of Puebla, carrying the U. S. Mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p. m., April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—April 10, 25, May 10, 25, June 9.
SENATOR—April 15, 30.
AL-KI—April 5.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA—April 20, May 5, 20, June 4.
CITY OF TOPEKA—May 15, 30, June 14.
SPOKANE—June 9.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. The steamer COTTAGE CITY (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a. m., April 11, 26, May 11, 26.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

TICKET OFFICE—618 First Ave., Seattle.
M. Talbot, Comm'l Agt.
C. W. Miller, Asst. Gen. Agt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers North Pacific and Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with overland flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

"KINSHIU MARU" will sail April 1 from Japan, China and all Asiatic parts.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Double Daily Service to Port Townsend and Seattle.

Mail Steamer

NORTH PACIFIC

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Seattle.... 8:00 a.m.
Arrive Victoria.... 3:00 p.m.
Leave Victoria.... 7:30 p. m.

Str. UTOPIA

Commencing April 6th, 1901.

DAILY EXCEPT THURSDAY.

Leaves Seattle.... 12 midnight

DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY.

Arrives Victoria.... 8:00 a.m.
Leaves Victoria.... 12 noon

Berths 25c Fare 25c

Round trip tickets good for return on either boat, available for 30 days, 50c.

DODWELL & CO., Agents, 64 Government St., Victoria, B. C. Phone 580.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co. Ld.

DIRECT SERVICE TO SKAGWAY EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Connecting with White Pass & Yukon Railway for

Dawson and Atlin.

To Vancouver daily at 1 a. m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Skeena River points, Naas and intermediate points every Thursday at 11 p. m.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One Year $6 00
Six Months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year $1 50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the Night Editor.

POWER OF RAILWAYS.

The Times has worked itself up into a fine frenzy over the imaginary interference of the government with some body, and it reads the public a lecture of more than a column in length, in which it hints darkly at certain very terrible things. It is not quite clear what our usually amiable friend is agitated over. We have a tolerably distinct recollection that it used to wax eloquent, not to say frothy, in years gone by, in its condemnation of the government for not properly safeguarding the privileges and franchises granted by the legislature to railways, and now that an attempt is being made to do something in the other direction, it becomes quite excited. There is no pleasing our evening contemporary.

In regard to the control of railways, our only fear is that the government may fall short of what public welfare demands. The ownership of even great lines does not always remain in the hands of the same people. There is no possible limit to capitalistic combinations. The people must be protected, and they can only be protected by insisting that in the granting of new charters and subsidies, provision shall be made that will preserve some semblance of popular rights in case the great corporations endeavor to put too heavy burdens upon the community. We spoke yesterday of the mischief resulting from over-capitalization, whereby the public are compelled to pay a profit upon capital representative of nothing of value. This is only one of the dangers that must be guarded against.

If the Times shall say in reply to this, that the Colonist did not on former occasions insist upon the same degree of security to the public as it favors at present, we will frankly admit it, and can only plead in explanation of the change of view, that experience has shown the necessity of a closer control being exercised. Time was when the country would give almost anything to get a railway. The tremendous powers which railway corporations can exercise were not well understood. The combining of hundreds of millions of capital was not then dreamed of. But things have changed. Governments and people have both learned the necessity of restricting the powers of great corporations. It is only necessary to look to Ottawa to see this. The government, which the Times supports, is persistent in its efforts to see that the railway companies, which apply to parliament for charters, are hedged about with provisions calculated to restrict their powers, as far as is consistent with the success of the several enterprises. It is time that the same rule obtained in British Columbia. The Times says, sarcastically, that this has come about since Mr. Dunsmuir became premier. Well, what of that? Surely this is not to the discredit of Mr. Dunsmuir. It complains that a certain railway company is the first to feel the effect of this policy. Well, some company had to be the first, and we may draw the attention of the Times to the fact that the company it names is the first to which the policy could be applied. Some company had to be the first. It is not Mr. Dunsmuir's wish to make the position of any railway company difficult. It is not his desire to interfere with any one who desires to invest his money in works for the development of the province. He does wish, however, to protect the public interests as he sees them, and in this he will have the cordial approval of the people.

ABOUT COAL.

The output of the Nova Scotia coal mines this year will reach 3,750,000 tons. Next year it is expected to reach 5,000,000 tons. It is not thought that the existing markets will take more than 4,250,000 tons. In order to encourage the production of iron, the Nova Scotia government reduced the royalty on coal used in that industry from 12½ to 6¼ cents per ton, and the suggestion is made that a market may be found in London for some of the Nova Scotia output, and it seems possible that some may be sold in France. There is a prejudice in Europe against American coals, and the mine owners urge that the government should do something to remove it. The importance of this industry to Nova Scotia will be recognized when we state that last year the sum of over $5,000,000 was paid out for wages in connection with coal mining, and no account is taken in this of the expenditures on construction account by the several mines. If Messrs. Armstrong and Drummond, who recently discussed this matter in the Legislative Council of the Eastern province, are correct as to their facts, the prospects are that in the very near future, the supply of Nova Scotia coal there will very greatly exceed the demand. Mr. Armstrong said that the only way in which a market can be satisfactorily provided is to develop the other resources of the provinces so as to increase the home consumption, and also to endeavor to make Nova Scotia the supply point for the steamships doing business on the Atlantic.

This matter possesses an indirect interest here. Nova Scotia coal cannot, of course, come into competition with ours, and the markets to which the mine owners there may seek access are barred to ours by reason of distance; but in other respects the conditions are very similar. The supply of coal here is enormous, and from year to year new deposits are likely to become available. The foreign market is limited. The amount paid out annually in wages is a very important element in the business situation. It seems, therefore, that we must rely, as Mr. Armstrong said the Eastern province must, "upon the development of our vast, unexploited natural resources, which will inevitably lead to the enormous expansion of the home market."

SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

The report of the Department of the Interior shows that there is a satisfactory increase in the number of settlers going into the Northwest, and although the figures are not as large as we would like them to be, they are altering in the right direction. Not only is the number of applications increasing, but the number of cancellations is decreasing. The largest number of applications for homesteads made in any one year was in 1882, when it reached 7,483, but of these 47 per cent. were cancelled. In 1899, 6,689 applications were made, and only 8 per cent. of them were cancelled. During the first six months of 1900 the number of applications was 4,132, of which only 1 per cent. were cancelled. The figures for the first six months of last year are specially interesting, as showing the more recent trend of immigration into Canada. Of the 4,132 homestead entries made during that half year, 1,480 were by Canadians from the several provinces, and 108 were by Canadians who have returned from the United States. Ontario sends out by far the greater share of the homesteaders, namely 1,018, with Manitoba, 236, leaving very few for the rest of the Dominion. The three Maritime provinces only furnished 51 applicants, which indicates a great indisposition on the part of the people of that part of Canada to take up farms in the Northwest. The United States furnished 833 applicants, the United Kingdom taking the next place with 495, and Austro-Hungary coming next with 481. Germany has the next place, but it falls a long way behind the others. Of the United States, Dakota furnishes us with the most homesteaders, with Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan and Iowa following in that order. None of the Southern states is represented in the list. The Department says that "there is no doubt, according to present indications, that this current of immigration will keep on increasing, and we may therefore look forward confidently in future to a fair share of the best class of farmers from the Western States, who may decide upon leaving their present holdings in order to better their social condition by settling elsewhere."

A PROPOSED EXPOSITION.

The enterprising people of Portland have in contemplation an exposition to be held in 1905, at which a special effort will be made to direct the attention of the world to the resources and advantages of the Pacific Northwest, and the relations of this part of the Continent to the Orient. There can be no doubt as to the desirability of such an undertaking or its timeliness. The co-operation of British Columbia is invited, not in the way of a contribution to the expense of getting up the exposition, but for the purpose of securing an adequate representation of the province. We suggest that the promoters ought to go further and also invite the Dominion government to give the matter some attention, as it will doubtless be desirable that the Yukon Territory should make a showing on such an occasion, and perhaps also some parts of the central portion of Canada.

We understand that what is now asked of this province is an expression of endorsation from the legislature of the merits of such an exhibition, and a pledge of moral support, and also the designation of some one, who can be in communication with the promoters of the enterprise, and through whom interested persons can obtain information. There can be no objection to this. It would not entail any expense except in the way of postage. Later the government and legislature will have to consider what can be done in regard to a provincial exhibit.

WEALTH AND ITS POSSESSORS.

The Colonist had a caller yesterday who asked what it felt like to draw a check for a million dollars. He had been reading about Carnegie's donations and they set him thinking. By what process of reasoning he reached the conclusion that he would find in this office any one who could tell him off-hand just what it felt like to give away millions, we do not know. Most of the staff have not done that sort of thing sufficiently often to have acquired the habit. Therefore we will have to confine our remarks chiefly to speculation in regard to what it feels like to be so rich that a million dollars does not seem a formidable sum. We remember the case of a man, who had accumulated about seven millions. He had a million and a half lying idle in a bank, and in reply to a question as to how it felt to have that much ready money, he said: "I don't take half as much satisfaction out of it as I did out of telling my wife when I had made my first thousand dollars." That man being the judge, the possession of large wealth is not a cause of any special satisfaction.

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MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

Of course a very rich man is not troubled about his personal expenses. The household bills do not disturb his dreams. If he wants a new suit of clothes or takes a fancy to a horse, he can gratify his wish. He has no small worries about money, and probably to those of us who have these from time to time, there would be a new sense of freedom in the possession of large wealth. But with great wealth there is always great responsibility, and responsibility implies care and possibly the closing of the small avenues of enjoyment through which the greatest amount of pleasures come. A little child was once picking a bunch of flowers from the roadside, and she said: "It is nice to be poor for then you have to see how much beauty there is in common things, and there are more common things than any other kind." There is a lot of wisdom in this. We do not believe that Andrew Carnegie takes as much pleasure out of a gift of a million to some institution as a girl does in paying for her first Christmas present to her mother out of her own earnings.

In these days the wealthy are exposed to a new peril. Formerly it was the dread of the mob that alarmed the millionaire, if he felt any uneasiness at all. Now his possible enemy is some other millionaire. It may suit a certain group of capitalists to dominate in a certain sphere of industry and those who are not in the ring may have to take the penalty of being on the outside. The whole tendency of the day in America is to the consolidation of wealth in the hands of a few people, and this movement, as we have said, exposes the individual man of wealth to new perils. Not long ago if a man was good for a few millions, he could regard himself as tolerably secure. But what are even a score of millions when confronted with combinations controlling billions?

The consolidation of wealth is likely to bring about very great economic changes, and it will be a matter of surprise if it does not lead to state interference. Some centuries ago a fraction of the population had acquired all the land, and the vast majority of the people were in a state of bondage. This was the time of the Feudal System. Some centuries before that a smaller fraction of the people had gained control of all the wealth, and the masses were in absolute subjection to them. The state, that is the rich oligarchy, provided the populace with food and amusement. This was at the time when Imperial Rome was ripening for destruction. A new oligarchy is arising, consisting of very rich families. At present they are able to make it appear as if it was really a good thing for the public that they should control everything. Said George Gould recently: "Hostility to combined capital and the rule of corporations is disappearing. The people are becoming satisfied that we can provide for them better than they can for themselves." This was not exactly the way he expressed his opinion, but it conveys his meaning. We can find plenty of cases like this in history. One conspicuous instance may be mentioned. The story is to be found in I. Samuel, vii., and it is well worth reading. It is the story of a people who grew tired of freedom. The sad record, of which that chapter is the beginning, was the result of "turning aside after lucre." This is by no means the only case that can be found where a people have been corrupted by wealth, and lost their liberties.

Never in the history of modern civilization have the responsibilities of wealth been greater than they are today. Never were greater dangers threatening Christendom because of the vast accumulations in the hands of a few people. The chief danger point is in America, for we have not here, as they have in Europe, a hereditary aristocracy to form a bulwark between the very rich few and the masses of the population.

The war cloud in the Orient is growing darker. It is difficult to see how a conflict between Japan and Russia can be avoided. It is said that the Czar wishes to avoid a conflict, but the matter may have gone too far for that.

If the newspaper war in Nelson grows any more fierce, it will be necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a proclamation of neutrality.

A surplus of $9,200,000 in nine months shows that Canada is in a very prosperous condition, but it does not exactly tally with the old Liberal claim that a surplus meant just so much additional taxation.

The Union colliery disaster was a very costly affair to the company, how costly we suppose not even the company itself can yet begin to tell.

TO STIFLE COMPETITION.

To the Editor:

Sir.—Some three weeks have elapsed since you announced that the Colonist would be a sealed book to writers on the railway question until after the government policy had been made known. I considered at the time that your resolve was unwise and unfair, for it enabled the friends of the Standard Oil monopoly, who are trying to obtain control of the C. P. R. company, to have matters all their own way. If the organs of the Hill crowd had refrained from corrupting public opinion through the medium of press and platform, your position might have been understood, but with every paper in the Standard Oil interest, and every man who could speak a little piece, writing and orating in favor of a competitive line, the opponents of the conspirators were placed at a serious disadvantage. The admission of "Island's" vigorous letter to your columns on Friday would seem to indicate that your paper is now an "open door," that writers of communications upon the all-important subject or railway construction to Kootenay are no longer to be turned away at the threshold and told there is no thoroughfare for their thoughts through the medium of the Colonist. Assuming such to be the case, I venture to place on record my protest against the granting of any subsidy to the V., V. & E. road. Under the pretence that it is intended as a competitive line, it is really meant as a lever to force the C. P. R. into the hands of Morgan, Rockefeller and Hill. This triumvirate controls a billion and a half of money. They have secured every transcontinental line on the continent except the Canadian Pacific railway, and they hope, with the aid of a vitiated provincial public opinion, worked up by a liberal expenditure of money, to bring such pressure to bear on the Legislature as will place the C. P. R. at their mercy, and thus actually destroy the only competitive line in America. That, Mr. Editor, is a palpable fact which stares everyone in the face who has taken the trouble to consider the matter calmly and without prejudice. The present agitation in favoring the V., V. & E. is the offshoot of a gigantic conspiracy which extends far beyond the limits of Canada to the chief centres of American capital and enterprise. Whence, sir, come the large sums of money that are being disbursed for expenses? Who pays for the wines, cigars and grub consumed and given away? To what account is charged the rent of the halls, the rewards for highly spiced speeches and flavored articles? Were these questions truthfully answered the mystery would be solved.

The result of Thursday's meeting at Vancouver shows that the people there have had their eyes opened to the real object of the agitation, and I hope to see Victoria at its next meeting put its foot down hard on any further attempt to force the hands of the provincial government by frothy speeches, blood-curdling resolutions and hysterical outbursts of so-called patriotism.

Thanking you in advance for the removal of the padlock.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

FREEDOM.

(For the Colonist.)

"Aspiration after the good no matter what its form in the heart, is a stream that flows from the source of all good, from God."

The old philosophers taught us many beautiful truths, but among them all there is nothing that rings clearer or truer, nothing that is freer from narrowness, than this saying of old Comenius.

In this age of sects and creeds, of high church and low, of "isms" without end, we are being constantly confronted with dogma which rises up in the paths we travel, saying, "Accept me, for without me you can go no further," and, absolutely impatient of what our judgment refuses to accept, we forsake the path altogether.

There is a freedom in this Western land, a vaster, greater freedom than you can meet in any older communities. It is a freedom that forces itself upon you and lifts you up. The mountains rear themselves and look down upon you; the torrents dash along their sides, carrying all before them; in the valleys the grass is soft and green and untrammelled save by the wild deer and antlered elk; the trees grow here, there, where they will; a lake has nestled itself between two gentle hills; a river sings and swings between long lines of trees that join hands above it; here is a great cliff with gnarled and twisted oaks fringing it, and the sea on the rocks at its feet. Land of the sunsets, no hand has touched it to make or mar its beauty. Freely it has grown and the sun and wind and rain have loved it and nourished it, until it has become like the garden of the world, a place of unspeakable loveliness, than which there is nothing sweeter, or fairer, or grander.

What wonder if we, looking upon it, hearing the wild sea roar and the river crooning in the night-time, seeing the perfect beauty of the hillsides in the spring or the white grandeur of the mountains in the winter, the pink of the wild rose in the fields in the summer, and the sweet calm of a still lake that has been smiling in unseen loveliness for a thousand years—what wonder if we take the thought that all things whisper to us and apply it to ourselves. The beauty of it is in the wild freedom of it. We, too, would be free. We do not wish to be bound down by rule. We do not want people to tell us that not want people to tell us that The hills, the sea, the rivers, the flowers that color the field, the song in the wind and in the birds' throats are the words in the great Book of Nature that God has placed here for us to read. One man's interpretation is not another's. Just as a dozen different clergymen can draw a dozen different lessons from the same verse in the Bible, just so a dozen men may have a dozen different ways of looking at a bit of flowered hillside, and getting each their own idea of beauty from it.

We have a broad land and a free land, and as is the country, so must be the country's people.

If you go from the West to the East, you will notice in the latter little, low, soft hills, charming rivers that wind themselves through gentle, level stretches of country, fields where the grass is long and green, and where the elms and willows grow to wonderful size, stretching out great protecting arms—elms and willows that seem to love to be together, and that grow side by side or in groups, their branches intertwining, quite unlike the sturdy pines of the West, which, absolutely independent of one another, shoot majestically up toward the blue above. We, of the West, wonder a little at the people of the East, at their love of detail, their narrower conceptions of things, the grooves of thought which their grandfathers made for them, and in which they are still contentedly travelling. "Islands," says Goldwin Smith, "seem by nature adapted to freedom," and for example we have England, admittedly the freest civilization in the world. The Italian is like his country, full of the poetry of warm, sweet days and nights. The Swiss mountaineer, strong, courageous, bold, is like his hills. It is true all the world over, that the people are characteristic of their surroundings. They resemble them just as truly as a child resembles its parents, and so it is, that whether some of us like it or not, here in the West, to be happy we must be free. If a man draws absolutely orthodox conclusions from what he sees, he will be perfectly satisfied with what his church teaches him, but he must draw the conclusions for himself. If a man cannot agree with his church, having studied God's Book of Nature in his own way, he has just as much right to his honest convictions as the other man, and he ought to be able to go to the house of God and worship just as earnestly and sincerely.

It a man wants to be free, he must be free. You might as well try to stop the tide from coming in or the wind from blowing, as to interfere with his freedom. Greater than the greatest thing in the world, more subtle, defying analysis, is the mind of man. In a narrower, smaller country, where he has been brought up to strictest obedience, in a country like China, where ancestral education predominates, you may bind a man to accept things blindly; but in a country like the West, you can bind him to nothing but what his own intellect teaches him is true, and surely we could not find a greater or wiser teacher than the Book which lies open for us all to read, the vast Book of Nature, which is as unchanged and unchangeable and beautiful to-day as it was when it came first from the hand of God.

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Shoddy means anything that is cheap, and anyone who buys a thing because it is cheap is always regarded as a sort of cheap skate. The best is always the cheapest in the end. Henry Ward Beecher once said: "If you only have a dollar to spend, spend it like a king, and you'll feel like a king."

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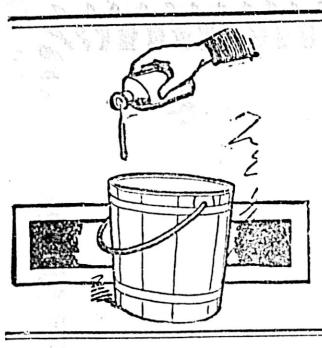
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FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—Try The Colonist "Want Column," 1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue.

Weiler Bros. show a select line of fine Furniture at very moderate prices. Call and see their Sideboards, Dining Tables, etc.

Use ADELINA PATTI Cream for the complexion. Pompadour Rolls, Switches, etc., in great variety, at C. Kosche's Hair Store, 55 Douglas St.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe? If not, it will pay you to do so. Best 25c. meal in the city. Afternoon tea for ladies, with a choice assortment of buns and cake.

If you want your carpets taken up, beaten and relaid, telephone 103. Weiler Bros.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes.

LOST OR FOUND one cent per word, each insertion—The Daily Colonist.

Lawn Mowers, Spades, Spading Forks, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Garden Shears, Trowels and many other goods suitable for garden use; also Corporation Fiddles, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Fresh oysters daily; per gallon $3; quart, 75c. Apply New England Hotel.

Market prices paid for fresh eggs and chickens in cash. Vaio & Brooks, 59 Broad street, between Johnson and Yates.

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Hondi Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

A. Stewart having recently purchased at a sacrifice the immense stock of Thos. Bradbury, is now prepared to give bargains in monumental work never before heard of in Victoria. Intending buyers should not delay but take advantage of this rare opportunity.

Steamer Rosalie sails at 7.30 p.m. daily except Saturday for Seattle.



WE WANT YOU TO SEE OUR EASTER FURNISHINGS

We are showing all the latest shapes in HATS TO-DAY. Prices from $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 up to $5.00.

See windows for the latest novelties in SHIRTS AND NECKWEAR.

Sea & Gowen

Men's Furnishers

I. O. O. F. Building, 89 DOUGLAS ST

Summer Schedule — The summer schedule on the V. & S. railway comes into force to-day, and hereafter the Sunday morning train will leave at 9 instead of 7 a. m.

Speedy Trial.—Fred. Forrest, committed on two charges of theft by Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court, yesterday elected to be tried under the Speedy Trial Act, and will appear to plead on Tuesday.

Prosecutor Was in Default.—The charge against Salt and Bertucci of assaulting a Chinaman was dismissed by Magistrate Hall in the city police court yesterday, the evidence going to show that in this case the Chinaman was the aggressor.

Collegiate School.—The Easter term of the Collegiate school closed on Thursday, and the summer term will commence on Monday, April 22, at 2:30 p. m. Shirley Patton, whose papers were highly commended by the examiners, and Paul Harrison, were successful in the preliminary law examination this month.

Early Closing.—The by-laws passed by the city council under the authority of the Shops Regulation Act come into force to-morrow. The only businesses concerned are the shoe and gentlemen's furnishing stores. The shoe dealers must close at 6 each evening, except Saturdays and the day preceding a holiday, and the gents' furnishers at 7 each evening, with the same exceptions.

Funeral Services.—Yesterday morning all that is mortal of the late Thomas Steele was laid at rest in Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral took place at 12:30 from the family residence, Second street, and later at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Father Althoff. The same priest conducted the services at the graveside. The pall-bearers were M. Bantly, J. M. Silva, M. McTiernan, J. M. Lawless, A. E. McDonald and William Baines Sr.

Drill Hall Concert.—In spite of the strong counter attractions, the attendance at the Drill Hall concert last night was very good. The band played well, and the selections, particularly those from Rossini, Gounod and Mascagni, were all good ones. Mascheroni's beautiful sacred aria, "For All Eternity," was also rendered in a finished manner by Bandsman W. V. North. A particularly good programme is being prepared for next Saturday evening, on which occasion the band will be assisted by Seattle's talented soprano, Mrs. Jennie Houghton Edmunds.

Local Composition.—The "Cecilian Intermezzo," by Jesse A. Longfield, and dedicated to the ladies and gentlemen of the Cecilian orchestra, has recently made its appearance in local musical circles. Mr. Longfield's compositions are being issued in rapid order, only a few months having elapsed since he published his "Relief March." The "Intermezzo" is a very tuneful and melodious effort, some of the passages being especially captivating. The "Intermezzo" was published by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, and is on sale at all the local music stores.

Club Inaugurated.—The Young Men's Outlook Club will be thoroughly inaugurated at a public meeting and concert to be held to-morrow night in the hall secured by the club in the old Methodist church, on the corner of Broad street and Pandora avenue. His Worship Mayor Hayward will preside and addresses will be delivered by Mr. Wm. Oatts, representative of the Y. M. C. A. from Glasgow. Speeches will also be given by Col. Gregory and others. During the evening Mrs. Oatts, Miss Lillian Armson, Mr. J. G. Brown and others will sing. Admission will be free. The objects of the club will be explained and applications for membership received.

Laid at Rest.—The remains of the late Beatrice Mary Kate Pearse were laid to rest in the family vault yesterday afternoon. The funeral cortege left the family residence, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road, at 2:30 p.m., and proceeded to the Reformed Episcopal church. Impressive services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wilson, at the church and grave. There was a large attendance of friends at the church, the choir being present and singing appropriate hymns. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. F. B. Pemberton, A. J. O'Reilly, J. D. Pemberton, Alan Dumbleton, L. Crease and W. E. Oliver.

Back in Jail.—Larry Mooney is again a guest of Warden Johns at the provincial jail on Topaz avenue. In the city police court yesterday he was convicted of stealing an opium pipe and a pair of trousers from a Chinaman, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. Larry has been an almost continuous inmate of the jail for several years, his only respite being when he was "shanghaied" and taken to China on a sailing ship. Even in the Orient he got mixed up with the law, but on that occasion was prosecutor, he taking action before the British consul against the captain of the ship, and was awarded damages. He soon drifted back to Victoria, and was not long in getting behind the bars again for some petty theft.

"DARDANELLES"

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Victoria, B. C.

Unshrinkable Underwear.

Just received a large assortment of unshrinkable all wool Underwear in summer weights; just the thing for early spring; also a large assortment of fancy Shirts for the spring; also White shirts, short bosoms for stout men. All the late styles in hats; stiff hats and Fedoras of all kinds; Collars and Ties, the latest in everything at popular prices. Save money by buying here.

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SOMETHING

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Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is a splendid tonic. $1.00 a bottle. Manufactured by Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

KID GLOVES FOR EASTER

We have just received an extensive stock of our (Guaranteed) French Kid Gloves, in Black, White, Browns, Tans, Greys and Reds, with lacing and Dorne fasteners, at $1.00 per pair. These gloves have helped to make our store famous.

G. A. RICHARDSON & COMPANY

Victoria House, 82 Yates St.

Resurrexit Sicut Dixit

This Is Easter Sunday, the Sublime Festival of Christianity.

Special Services Are Appointed In All the Churches of the City.

Second only to Chrismas—symbolic of the birth of Christianity—is the great festival which the church celebrates today—Easter—which stands for the confirmation of the faith, made manifest by the glorious resurrection of the Saviour, after His cruel torture and death at the hands of the fanatical priests of Israel.

The festival was instituted by the fathers of the church to perpetuate the mystery of the Resurrection, while reconciling the new faith with the Jewish feast of the Passover. Later it was found that Easter fell in with the Western fete of Eastre, or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring, which was held, like the Passover, in April. The proper day on which to celebrate the festival caused endless disputes, schisms and even actual hostilities in the early church, which were finally settled by the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by most of the Christian nations.

Apart from its religious significance, Easter is observed as a day of feasting and rejoicing throughout Christendom and in Eastern Europe and parts of Asia where Mohammedanism is the ruling faith. Among the non-Christian nations it is celebrated as the festival of Spring, the re-awaking of nature from her winter sleep, the resurrection of all things animate. The pretty custom of gifts of Easter eggs has come down to us from the earliest centuries, and is one of the most universal of festal observances.

Specially impressive services mark the day in all Christian churches, and those of Victoria will not be behind-hand in their celebration, as may be gleaned from the following announcements:

At Christ Church cathedral, holy communion will be celebrated at 7, 8 and 11 5 o'clock, a. m. His Lordship Bishop Perrin will preach in the morning, and Rev. Canon Beanlands at the evening service. The following musical services have been prepared:

MATINS.

Voluntary—Daybreak ....Spinney
Pro. Hymn 134
Christ Our Passover ....
Psalms for the Day ....Special
Te Deum ....Dykes
Benedictus ....Garrett
Anthem—King of Kings..... .....Simper
Bass Solo ....W. Williams
Tenor Solo ....R. Worlock
Hymns 140, 131
Kyrie ....Monk
Communion Interludes ....
....Guilmant and Malzo
Hallelujah Chorus..... .....'Messiah"

EVENING.

Voluntary—Maiden's Prayer ....Masscnet
Pro. Hymn 134
Magnificat—Nunc Dimittis ....Ebdon
Trio—E. H. Russell, R. Worlock, P. Wollaston.
Anthem—Christ Our Passover....Schilling
Bass Solo ....P. Wollaston
Tenor Solo ....A. T.Goward
Hymn 135
Solo—Resurrection Morn..... .....Rodney
H. Kent.
Hymn 136
Vesper Hymn ....K. J. Middleton
Rec. Hymn 137
Voluntary—Grand Offertoire in C Minor..
....Batiste

At St. James', holy communion will be celebrated at 8 a. m. and 12 noon; matins and sermon at 11 a. m.; children's service at 3 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m.

At St. John's church there will be a celebration of the holy communion at 8; morning prayer at 11, followed by another celebration and evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, will be the preacher at the morning service, and the Bishop at evensong.

The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—But Thou Didst Not Leave..Handel
Te Deum ....Turner in G
Anthem—Christ is Risen ....Turner
Bass Soloist, Major Monro.
Hymns 134, 322

EVENING.

Organ—With Verdure Clad .....Haydn
Magnificat ....Whitfield in E
Nunc Dimittis ....Whitfield in E
Anthem—O Death Where Is Thy Sting.. ....Turner
Soprano Soloist, Mrs. Belyea.
Hymns 131, 302
Organ—The Message of Spring ....Handel

After evensong the Easter Organ Recital will be given as follows:

Organ Solo—The Silver Trumpets..Vivani
Mr. A. Longfield.
Contralto Solo—He Was Despised...Handel
Mrs. Janion.
Organ Solo—The Ancient Vesper Hymn.. ....Dr. Spark
Mr. A. Longfield.
Duet—Guardian Angel..... .....Gounod
The Misses Lugrin.
Recitation—Thus Saith the Lord: Aria, But Who May Abide the Day of His Coming, for He is Like a Refiner's Fire ....Handel
Mr. Crane.
(Late principal baritone, New College, Oxford.
Violin Solo—Andante in F .....Raff
Mr. Ernest Powell.
Soprano Solo—The Perfect Life .....Jones
Mrs. Moresby.
Organ Solo—The Heavens Are Telling.. ....Hayden
Mr. A. Longfield.

At St. Barnabas' church the services are:

Holy Eucharist ....7 and 8 a. m.
Choral Matins 10:30
Voluntary—Andante ....Mourlan
Hymns 151, 134, 135
Choral Eucharist ....11 a. m.
Service..... .....Simper in G
Hymn 313
Postlude—March Aux Flambaux..... ....Scotson Clarke

CHORAL EVENSONG.

Voluntary—Offertoire in F..... .....Batiste
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis..Simper in F
Anthem—I Am He That Liveth....Simper
Offertory—Nocturne ....Tolhurst
Hymns 140, 499
Processional Hymn 215
Postlude Processional March..... ....Scotson Clarke

The preacher morning and evening is Rev. E. G. Miller.

* * *

Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral by Bishop Orth, assisted by the clergy of the diocese and the augmented choir will render Farmer's mass in B flat with full string accompaniment. Rev. Father Kennedy will be the preacher. In the evening pontifical vespers will be celebrated by Bishop Orth, who will preach. The music follows:

MORNING.

Kyrie Gloria ....
Soloists, Misses Schl and Burns, Miss M. Keefe, Messrs. Etherton and Olivier.
Credo ....
Soloists, Misses McNiffe, Stewart, D. Schl, and Messrs. Etherton and Olivier.
Sanctus ....Choir
Benedictus—Quartette..... .....
Misses Schl and Stewart, Messrs. Etherton and Henwood.
Agnus Dei ....
Soloists, Miss McNiffe, Mrs. McQuade, Messrs. Reynard and Henwood.
Haec Dies .....Adapted by J. M. Flinn
Soprano solo and chorus, Miss McNiffe, Soloist.

EVENING.

Vespers ....Stearn
Violin—Andante Religiosa .....B. Bantly
O. Salutaris .....Arranged by J. M. Flinn
Soloists, Miss McNiffe. Flute Obligato, Mr. Carroll.
Regina Coeli ....
Choir.
Tantum Ergo ....
Soloists, Miss Schl and Mr. Carroll.
Laudate Dominum ....
Violins—Messrs. E. A. Powell, B. Bantly and A. Bantly. Viola—Mrs. Foote. Violincello E. Rochon. Bass—P. Gallagher. Organist—Mrs. C. Lombard. Conductor—F. J. Schl.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. Wilson in the evening. Following is the musical programme:

MORNING.

Opening Hymn 209
Christ Our Passover is Sacrificed For Us.
Psalms ....For Easter Day
Te Deum ....Woodward
Benedictus ....Gladstone
Anthem—He Is Risen ....Gadsby
Kyrie ....Gounod
Hymn ....Jesus Christ Is Risen Today
Introit With Solo—Holy, Holy, Holy..Spohr

EVENING.

Opening Doxology—God Is a Spirit..Vincent
Psalms ....For Easter Day
Anthem—He Is Risen ....Gadsby
Hymn..... .....Jesus Christ is Risen Today
Hymn..... .....Jesus Lives; Thy Terrors Now

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Clay minister, there will be public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sabbath school at 2:30, and Bible class at 3 p. m. The preacher at the morning service will be Mr. Oatts, the Glasgow evangelist, and at 7 o'clock the minister of the church. Mrs. Oatts will speak to women only in the lecture room invited. The church has been beautifully decorated with spring flowers by the young ladies of the congregation for to-day's services. The following music will be rendered:

MORNING.

Organ—Meditation ....Hollins
Psalm 50
Anthem—King of Kings ....Simper
Solo ....Miss Grace King
Hymns 59, 61, 67
Organ—Offertory ....Salome

EVENING.

Organ—Communion ....Batiste
Psalm 68
Anthem—They Have Taken Away My Lord ....Stainer
Song—King of Eternity..... .....Jones
Miss Jameson.
Hymns 58, 64
Anthem—Angel Voices Ever Singing..Hall
Solo ....Mr. J. H. Griffiths
Organ—Offertoire ....Wely

* * *

Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will preach in the First Presbyterian church, his morning subject being, "A Revival by God's Spirit the Need of the Church" and his evening subject, "Will There Be a Resurrection or Not?" Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30, and the Christian Endeavor meetings at the usual hours.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., rector, the services will be at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "A Living Hope"; evening, "Captivity Led Captive." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. The special music for the day follows:

MORNING.

Hymns 98, 305, 533
Anthem—Our Suffering Lord .....Lorenz
Anthem—The Shout of Victory.....Ashford

EVENING.

Hymns 616, 312, 314
Anthem—The Shout of Victory ....Ashford
Solos, Mrs. Laing and G. F. Watson.
Anthem—Our Suffering Lord .....Lorenz
Alto Solo, Miss G. Andrews.
Anthem—Risen With Christ .....Porter
Soloist, Mrs. A. J. Clyde. Duet, Messrs. R. Grant and E. J. Etherton.
Anthem—Unto Him That Loved Us..... Solo and Quartette....Mrs. A. J. Clyde, Miss Andrews, Messrs. R. Grant and E. J. Etherton.

"The Risen Christ" will be the subject of Rev. J. G. Hastings' morning sermon at Emmanuel church, and "The Living Christ" the evening subject.

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church the services are, morning prayer and sermon, at 11, by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Rowe; subject, "The Resurrection;" evening prayer and sermon at 7, by the Rev. W. M. Oatts. The subject will be specially for young men. The musical portion will be as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—A Sunset Melody..Dr. Vincent
Hymn 172
Anthem—Christ is Risen .....Maunder
Hymns 174
Solo—Tell Out the Glad Tidings..Mrs. Acton
Hymn 173
Voluntary—The Silver Trumpets...Vivlani

EVENING.

Voluntary—Pastorale in D Flat—Lemare
Hymn 170
Solo—He Was Despised ....Handel
Miss Lillian L. Armson.
Hymn 176
Chorus—Worthy is the Lamb .....Handel
Solo—The Trumpet Shall Sound....Handel
Mr. Gideon Hicks.
Hymn 108
Voluntary—Hallelujah Chorus ....Handel

Directly after the evening service there will be held a united mass meeting, conducted by the Rev. W. M. Oatts.

At the Centennial Methodist there will be services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., at both of which the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B. A., will preach. The morning subject, "The Victory Over Death," and evening subject, "He Is Risen," the third of the series of picture sermons. The church will be suitably decorated and special singing will be provided.

Rev. J. P. D. Knox, pastor of the Victoria West Methodist church will conduct special Easter services, with appropriate music, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m Rev. J. Alfred Seymour will conduct the morning service, and the pastor will conduct the service at 7 p.m.

* * *

At 4 o'clock in the A. O. U. W. Hall Mr. Oatts will address a meeting of men only on the subject of "Personal and Social Purity." At the same hour in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Mrs. Oatts will speak to women. Those who have heard Mr. Oatts throughout the week will be glad to learn of these special meetings to-morrow, and those who have not heard him ought to hear his last addresses in the city. This evening at 8:30 o'clock Mr. Oatts will address a mass meeting in the Metropolitan church.

* * *

At the Congregational church, Pandora street, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., will preach morning and evening, the 11 a. m. subject being "The Resurrection—As a Fact," and that for 7 p. m., "The Resurrection—Its Merit." Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 8:15 p. m. After the morning service the regular communion service will be held.

* * *

The Progressive Lyceum meets in the morning at 10:30. R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture at 7:30 p. m. on "Consider the Lilies." Miss Amy Kneeshaw, contralto soloist, will sing "The Holy City." Miss Alice Kneeshaw will give a recitation, selected. Improvisations and clairvoyant readings at the close of lecture.

* * *

A Christian Science service will be held at 87 Pandora street at 7 p. m.; subject, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?"

* * *

Lodge No. 87, Universal Brotherhood Organization and Theosophical Society, will hold its monthly public meeting at 28 Broad street (Williams block) at 8:15 p. m. There will be addresses on living questions from the Theosophical standpoint, and musical selections. The subjects are: "Problems of Civilization," "The Right to Think," "The Fourth Object of the International Brotherhood League."

* * *

Christadelphians meet in A. O. U. W. hall (up stairs), this evening at 7 o'clock for the study of the Bible and advocacy of the one faith. The subject is "The Second Coming of the Lord."

POODLE DOG MENU.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7.
Price 50 Cents.

SOUP—Ox Tail; Puree of Celery; Consomme.
FISH—Steamed Clams; Boiled Halibut, Parsley Sauce; Baked Salmon au Gratin; Fried Flounder.
SALAD—Crab Mayonnaise; Lettuce.
BOILED—Ox Tongue, Caper Sauce.
ENTRIES—Sweet Bread Patties; Eastern Oysters Fried; Pork Spare Ribs, Sweet Potatoes; Fresh Asparagus on Toast; Small Steak, Spanish.
ROASTS—Young Turkey, Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce; Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Cauliflower; Green Peas; Sweet Corn; New Potatoes in Cream; Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
DESSERT—English Plum Pudding, Brandy and Hard Sauce; Cranberry Cream, Rhubarb Pie; Compote Silver Figs; Vanilla Ice Cream; Strawberry Jelly; Cheese Preserves; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir. Imported Table Claret, 25 cents per pint.

The new drink, Kola Tonic Wine—it's all right. Try it. Sold by saloons, grocers and druggists; not intoxicating.

Not Proven.—The charge against Thomas Alexander of ill-treating a horse was dismissed in the police court yesterday.

For paints that are pure and brilliant and easy of application, ready to put on, Sidney Shore's hardware store, corner Johnson and Government streets, is the place to get them. See his advertisement in another column.

Ready in June.—The Northern Pacific Railway Company has announced that the hotels and accommodation in the Yellowstone Park will be ready for the tourist trade by June.

Will Not Sit.—Owing to to-morrow being Easter Monday and a statutory holiday, the court house will be closed, and on that account the royal commission will not likely convene for the taking of evidence, as was intended when adjourning on Thursday.

Charged With Theft.—In the police court yesterday a Chinaman named Ah Lee was up on a charge of stealing $100 from an inmate of a Chatham street resort where he was employed. Sergt. Walker and Officer Jacob Wood arrested Ah Lee on Friday and found the money which is alleged to have been stolen in Chinatown. The evidence in the case was not taken, and an adjournment of the hearing was taken until Wednesday.

The improved plan: Do you read a novel as most women do? asked Ardent Admirer; read the last chapter and then the rest of the story?

Oh, said the Loveliest Girl, that sort of thing is out of date. We now read the last chapter and then go to see the dramatization.—Indianapolis Press.

THE WESTSIDE

Victoria's Largest Dry Goods Store — 7th April, 1901

A Practical Talk About "La Vida" and W. B. Corsets

Miss G. D. Sexton, Corset Expert and Fitter, of New York, will be at "The Westside" for one week commencing Tuesday, April 9th.

The "La Vida" Corset



Graceful in every line. A corset for an Empress. It possesses all the exquisite comfort that Parisian masters can produce; all the prettiness of line and curve; a corset for the figure.

New costumes all show straight front waists. No corset save the straight-front can properly set off such a style. It is sensible, shapely, comfortable and graceful. It allows all freedom of breathing; it permits the body to retain its normal attitude; it interferes in no wise with the digestion. It is the first corset that has received an unanimous indorsement of eminent physicians.

Miss G. D. Sexton will give a practical demonstration of corset perfection on Tuesday at the corset-fitting rooms.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LD. VICTORIA

We See Evidence

Every day that THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO. is the place to buy groceries. IT'S VICTORIA'S LARGEST GROCERY STORE. Buy your groceries at The Saunders Grocery Co., and save money. We quote this week:

Cheese—	
Canadian No. 1, 3 lbs	50c
Canadian, No. 2, per lb	12½c
Breakfast, per doz.	50c
Limburger, per cake	40c
Young America, per lb	20c
California, per lb	20c
Swiss, No. 1, per lb	35c

Always on hand Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank butter; also Lipton's and Armour's hams and bacon.

The Saunders' Grocery Company Limited

39-41 JOHNSON STREET

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LIMITED.

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LEONARD & ELLIS VALVOLINE OILS. Awarded Gold Medal Paris Exposition. We have a good grade at 25c per gallon. Try it.
PEMBERTY INJECTORS. None better.
DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS. Will give satisfaction.
For high class valves try a LUNKEN LEIMER, CRANE or JENKINS. We keep them.
For an up to date design of ENGINES OR BOILERS, ETC., you will be right in calling on us.
Marine and other repairs promptly attended to.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Telephone 570.
ROCK BAY, WORF STREET.

Boys' Suits.

Special attention is called to a new line of boy's three-piece suits, with double breasted vests, for ages 9 to 14 years. Close woven all wool suits that wear like iron and hold their color and appearance while there is anything left of them. They are excellent values at $5 and $6 the suit. Your boy will like them. No trouble to show goods here, and your money back if the goods don't suit after you get them home.

W. G. Cameron

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.

55 JOHNSON STREET.

FLY FISHING

Lakeside Hotel

COWICHAN LAKE.

The popular resort of the island will open for the season on April 1st.

Stage leaves Duncans Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Special return tickets issued by the E. & N. Railway, good for 15 days, $5.00.

PRICE BROS.
Proprietors.

CARPETS CLEANED.

By our process we remove all dust and spots, restore the color and save the carpets the wear and tear of beating. We take carpets up and clean and relay them at reasonable rates.

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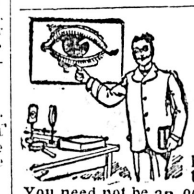
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GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.
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An Eye Point.

You need not be an oculist to realize the importance of care for the vision.

There are many points about the eye that are important.

No matter how apparently trivial the trouble, have it attended to without delay; little eye troubles grow into great ones. We want you to consult us about your eyes. We have ever used."

A. P. BLYTH,
Scientific Optician and Watchmaker.
65 Fort St., near Douglas St.

Pride in his work: Chicago millionaire (showing his library to distinguished novelist)—See them books? Distinguished Novelist.—Yes. Chicago millionaire.—All bound in calf, ain't they? Distinguished novelist.—So they are! Chicago millionaire (proudly)—Well, sir, I killed all them calves myself.—Topeka State Journal.

Beautiful and useful Window Curtains and Draperies at Weiler Bros. We would ask an early inspection of these goods.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

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The Admiralty and Submarine Boats.

Edmund Robertson in Nineteenth Century.

On the 3rd of last May the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Goschen), said that no experiments in submarine boats had yet been made by our own authorities, but "the most careful and consecutive watch is being kept on such experiments as are being made by foreign powers." Six weeks later, in the debate on the shipbuilding vote, several members pressed the Admiralty to define its position. The First Lord's reply was:

"The importance of submarine boats had been pointed out, and it had been said that it was their duty to make experiments. The nations which were likely to have the greatest use for these boats might gain from these experiments more than others. He did not propose to make publicly any declaration as to these boats. Of course he did not wish to encourage or discourage other nations, but he must ask the committee to excuse him going into the question."

This somewhat cryptic utterance was the last word of the Admiralty in the old parliament. But in the same debate a speech of a very different tenor was made by the gentleman to whom in the new parliament will fall the duty of introducing the Navy estimates. Mr. Arnold Forster said:

If in the matter of submarine boats the First Lord of the Admiralty had said that in the opinion of the engineering advisers of the Admiralty to design and work a submarine boat was so remote of accomplishment that there was no reasonable probability of being able to create it, he would have been slow to contradict him; but that was not the line taken by him. The First Lord said that the Admiralty had not designed a submarine boat, and did not propose to design one, because such a boat would be the weapon of an inferior power. But if it could be produced as a working article, the power which possessed such an article would no longer be an inferior, but a superior power. We above all nations were exposed to the attacks of this engine. He submitted that it was not a satisfactory thing to stand by and allow others to carry out this problem without making some attempt to solve it for ourselves. He admitted the tendency of the Admiralty to follow and not lead other great nations. He hoped that one of these days we should not follow just a little too late. If we had been compelled to learn our lesson with regard to ironclads, breechloaders, and armored cruisers in the face of an active enemy, we should have experienced the same lesson which the Austrian army underwent in 1866 when they were compelled to learn the merits of the breechloader by studying it on the battlefield. There was room for improvement in the attitude we had taken in regard to submarine navigation."

During the short session of December the Admiralty was again questioned, and the reply was that "the attention of the Admiralty had been called to the additional provision for submarine boats in the French naval programme, and a statement will be made when the estimates are laid before the house.

The result, then, is that we are still in the position in which we were left by Mr. Goschen's last statement. We have to conclude that no experiments have been or will be made, and we are still without the explanations which many of us regard as too long delayed. All that we know is that three months hence the First Lord's statement will contain for the first time a reference to the topic.

In the meantime we receive little additional guidance from experts qualified or accustomed to offer advice to the nation on naval affairs. The Naval Annual for 1900 still maintains the noncommittal attitude of recent years. But it contains the most complete description I have seen of the French Narval, the latest of the French types. She navigates, we are told, by steam on the surface, and by electricity below water. Her dimensions are stated to be: Displacement, 106 tons; length, 111 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 12 feet 4 inches. In the original project the boat was to have been propelled on the surface by steam machinery of 300 I. H. P., the stoking being with compressed coal; but it was afterwards decided to supply liquid fuel, and finally an engine of 250 I. H. P. was adopted with multitubular boilers, having five injectors for stoking with heavy petroleum. This is placed near the centre of the boat, while the electric machinery is further aft. The following are details of the speed and range of the boat: On the surface, 252 miles at a speed of 11 knots, with 23 hours' duration, or 624 miles at 8 knots, with 78 hours' duration; submerged, 25 miles at 8 knots, 72 miles at 5 knots. When navigating upon the surface, the petroleum motor will drive dynamos and recharge the accumulators, thus extending the range. She is double. The inner plating is thicker than the outer, and in the intervening space sea-water circulates freely, the object being to offer greater resistance to projectiles. The armament consists of four Whitehead torpedoes, and there are two Dszewiecki torpedo tubes on each side and towards the upper part of the boat, which launch the torpedoes in the direction of the beam. "Owing to faults developed in the Narval," says the Annual, "work on the Sirene and Triton, which are of the same class, was suspended at Cherbourg, and there will be no effort to multiply vessels of this type until entirely conclusive results have been obtained from the trials of the Narval." The four boats to be built at Rochefort are said to be of a different design from that of the Narval. There is only a perfunctory reference to the American movement, and the writers in the Naval Review draw no conclusions whatsoever. It would almost appear that, as a speaker in the French Senate said the other day, "the English do not like to speak about submarines."

In the meantime we are acquiring additional information about French performances and proposals. The Gustave Zede was recently inspected by the Minister of Marine, and the following account of his visit is taken from the Petit Havre, as quoted in the Times of the 7th of November:

"The minister went on board from a steam launch, and was accompanied by M. Cuvenet, senator, Admiral Bienaime, and some other officers. After they were all below, the manhole through which they had passed was closed, and the vessel was submerged. The operation took nine minutes, but it is said that it can be performed much more quickly when the boat is in movement. The submersion left visible a flag at each end and the tube of the periscope in the centre. The range of the periscope is very limited, but sufficient for a man with a practiced eye who is familiar with the surroundings. The commander showed no hesitation in taking his craft out of the harbor into the open. The steam launch followed close in her wake. The submarine with her companion made the round of the warships lying in the roads. On her way she discharged one torpedo which did not go straight, but this is stated to have been the fault of the torpedo, and had nothing to do with the discharge. The boat was kept at a uniform depth throughout the run, her speed being nine knots. The minister expressed himself satisfied with the performance.

As to French proposals, varying figures are given by various writers, but at the present moment the correct result appears to be as follows: A "supplemental programme" has been, or is about to be, authorized which, we are told, appropriates a fixed sum to be expended on the construction of submarines, submersibles and torpedo-boats to be constructed within the period ending the 1st of January, 1907, but without indicating the number or the type. The 'original programme' had authorised an expenditure of 68,300,000 francs for the building of 112 torpedo boats and 26 submarine boats. The latter were to be begun in the following order: 2 in 1900; 8 in 1901; 8 in 1902; and 8 in 1903. The chamber has now voted a supplementary credit of 50 million francs which is expected to provide for the construction of 49 torpedo boats and 18 submarines; of the submarines, 4 are to be begun in 1901; 8 in 1904; and 6 in 1905. Provision is thus made for the building of 44 new submarine and submersible boats, all of which, it is said, ought to be completed before the end of the year 1906. In addition, therefore, to an anticipated flotilla of 300 torpedo boats ready for service on the date mentioned, the last French programme appears to contemplate a total of 56 submarines or submersibles of which 4 are already completed, 2 are under trials, 6 are to be completed in 1901, 2 in 1902, and 42 in the period between 1902 and 1906.

The object of these remarkable preparations appears only too clearly in the parliamentary debates. The senate discussed the proposed increase of the fleet on the 4th of December. A good deal has been heard of that sitting in this country, for it was then that General Mercier delivered a now notorious speech. But General Mercier's fantastic schemes are of little significance when compared with the calm and universal assumption that England is the enemy, and that it is only common prudence to prepare for a naval war with England. And in that war submarines are to play an important part. Nor as the public confidence in the submarine weakened by a frank recognition of its present limitations.

Finally, according to the Paris correspondent of the Morning Leader, M. Lockroy contemplates the use of submarines as transports for the English invasion. Just as Mr. Holland, in the article referred to predicts that they will in a short time become the regular vehicle for the ordinary cross-channel traffic in time of peace. M. Lockroy's idea of invading England is neither Bonaparte's nor General Mercier's. 'Submarines of the Gustave Zede type,' he says 'but of three times the tonnage of the present ones, would be the best means of transport; for it would be practically impossible owing to the difficulty of illuminating the water under the surface, to make marine destroyers.' But he reassures us by the observation that 'England would begin to fortify her coasts directly France put such submarines on the stocks. Possibly Mr. Holland's prediction inspired M. Lockroy's theory, but the parallelism at any rate is curious and instructive.

Next to, or even more than, the French, the American type, as represented in the Holland, has attracted public attention in this country. The chief constructor of the United States navy has recently published a valuable paper in which the history of submarine experiment and its present results are clearly set forth. In the opinion of this high authority many of the desiderata are impossible, according to the showing made by the Holland, which is undoubtedly the most advanced example. Speed equal to that of the fastest torpedo-boat, great radius of action, power of directing the course by vision against a moving object while remaining invisible below the surface, habitability for a great length of time, unlimited quantities of air for power and respiration—all these, according to Admiral Hichborn are unattainable, and will not be attained until some new way of acquiring power be discovered and until startling discoveries in chemistry be made. But his analysis of the positive and negative efficiencies of the Holland in respect of radius of action, surface and submerged speed, control and direction in the vertical and horizontal plane, ventilation, field of vision, armament and protection, surface and submerged motive power, etc., yields a large positive quantity. 'Its capability for performing certain well-defined duties seems to be as well fixed by official trials as are the capabilities of other types of vessels in their trials. The securing of our coasts, so that our fleet may to do its legitimate offensive work, is a most important duty. Can submarines do it? I never heard a naval man of any nationality express the opinion that any battleship in the world could prevent, by her gun-fire or otherwise, the approach of a submarine of the efficiency of the Holland, although many who have not seen her are quite positive that she cannot do what she does do and has been reported as doing by a most careful board of officers.'

Admiral Hichborn writes primarily with reference to the needs of his country, and his conclusion, after examining all the conditions, and allowing for less than the efficiency shown on the official trials, is that 'submarines can secure our coasts more perfectly than they can be secured in any other way at present practicable.' And he adds some reflections from another point of view which may strike some of us as even more suggestive. 'As a designer of ships,' he says, 'the economy in leading other nations in the adoption of submarines appeals to me strongly. As soon as any particular kind of fighting craft appears in numbers sufficiently large to make the effect of that kind felt, it forces great modifications upon existing types. Whether devices can be invented whereby battleships can meet submarines, or whether they will continue to be vunerable to offshore attacks as now, certain it is that the general appearance of submarines will force important modifications in design, and certain it is that the first country to accept the modifications will enjoy great comparative advantage in saving in her annual budget.'

Less authority than Admiral Hichborn's paper, but of more popular interest, is an article contributed by another American writer, Mr. Kimball, to the September number of Harper's Magazine. In Mr. Kimball's opinion:

"The submarine has arrived. The recognition of her capabilities within her limited field of usefulness cannot be much longer delayed. France has grasped the idea of the effectiveness of the type in general, and has so far developed it that she has a dozen submarines on her naval register, and has provided for thirty-eight, all told. When she has employed them for coast defence sufficiently to make their potential felt it will be apparent that she will be able to send her whole cruising fleet against an enemy's ships, ports, or lines of communication. Other civilised nations will then be found to follow her lead, as they did in the matter of torpedo-boats."

In one passage the writer appears to think that the silence of the British authorities is due to a desire to impede the development of the idea, and so to avoid the expenditure which its success would necessitate. But Mr. Kimball is clearly of opinion that we, too, must submit to the inevitable:

Great Britain was forced to meet the inexpensive torpedo-boat destroyer, and she will be forced to meet the submarine in some way not at present apparent. She accepts the truism that the best coast defence is the energetic attack of the enemy's coast, and accordingly directs her policy towards the increase of her offensive military sea-power. But she continues to provide shore fortifications and mobile sea defences for the curiosity of her wealth centres and strategic positions, and, as the most practicable feature for these last, she will provide submarines when the other nations have brought them forward."

Still more impressive are the statements made by the inventor of the Holland itself. In a remarkable article in last month's North American Review Mr. Holland draws a short and vivid sketch of the place he anticipates for the submarine in war and peace. With the commercial possibilities of the submarine we are not now concerned; the warlike efficiency, even at the present stage of development is formidable indeed, and in one important respect is likely to receive an immediate increase. There is, according to Mr. Holland, no defence possible against the existing type. 'The submarine is indeed a sea-devil against which no means that we possess at present can prevail.' Again: 'You can send nothing against a submarine boat—not even itself. You cannot defend yourself against an attack under water except by running away. Wharves, shipping at anchor, the buildings in seaport towns, cannot run away. Therefore the sending of a submarine against them means their inevitable destruction.' And Mr. Holland does not hesitate to predict that nations with seaport towns will have to refrain from making war altogether unless the ingenuity of inventors comes to the rescue.

The most striking thing, however, in this article is the positive statement that a new submarine boat is about to cross the Atlantic entirely under her own power. She is to go first to Bermuda (676 miles), then to Fayal, (1,880 miles), thence to Lisbon (940 miles), and she could just as easily do the whole distance of nearly 3,500 miles without any break at all. This, we presume, is the third and most advanced stage of the Holland type. If the result of the experiments justifies the inventor's confidence, there will be an end of the weightiest plea in the argument against the submarine. It will no longer be possible to pretend that they are 'weapons of coast defence' only.

If the Daily Chronicle's Washington correspondent is right, a supplemental submarine programme is about to be proposed in the United States. 'Congress,' he says, 'will be asked during the present session to authorize additional submarine torpedo-boats. There are seven boats now under construction. The new vessels are to be slightly larger than those now building, and have an increased radius of action. They will carry five instead of three torpedoes.' He takes the responsibility of adding that the naval officers who have been studying the question have become convinced 'that submarine boats will prove one of the decisive factors in future wars.'

What, then, is the situation as it appears to persons without special knowledge or preconceived opinions—unacquainted either with the policy of the admiralty or the designs of the inventors? We see that the United States which fifteen years ago could come to no conclusion because the question was in an experimental stage, are now in possession of the finest specimen of the type yet devised, and are making it part of their naval equipment. The opinions of naval officers and the interests of battleship-builders have, we are told, blocked the way, but have not prevailed. France, which led from the first, has still the lead in the number of submarines built, building or financially provided for. Other nations are following suit—even some not named in this or in any other paper that I have seen—and that on the advice of English experts. In this country we have not as yet been permitted to know what our policy is, or whether we have a policy. Russia, it is said, keeps her doings secret, but such a course is impossible in this country. Until some financial provision is made in the programme attached to the navy estimates we know nothing is being done beyond enquiry, and possibly experiment. A few weeks ago some of the newspapers reported that experiments had begun but the statement does not appear to have been authorized, and has not yet been confirmed. Until parliament meets again in February, we are not likely to have any official announcement on the subject. I am the last person who would desire to take the decision of such a question out of the hands of the admiralty, or to use any pressure to force them to a premature decision. But no decision can now be described as premature. The question has been before them for many years. They must by this time be in a position to tell us authoritatively whether the submarine vessels have any value for ourselves or for our possible enemies, and if for the latter only, how we are to countervail them. The most satisfactory assurance we could receive from the admiralty would be that the submarine is, as many persons in this country still maintain, an expensive toy, which is dangerous only to its owners. But in the face of the huge provision made by France, and the considerable provision made by the United States, it is difficult to believe that any such assurance can be forthcoming. There is really nothing in the recorded opinions of private experts which can be set against the conclusions of the chief constructor of the United States navy or the positive statements of Mr. Holland. At the present time our military misfortunes have shaken the public confidence in all our great departments, and continued reticence on a subject which has excited so much curiosity and apprehension would, I venture to think, be a mistake. If not before parliament meets, at all events then the new admiralty, it is to hoped will take the country into its confidence.

EASTER, 1901.

RISE to a world that is fresh with His Promise!
Flooded with sunshine that hallows the air,
Rise to the tasks that are waiting fulfillment,
Rise to the duties of pleasure or care.
Rise to the truth of a strong, noble purpose,
Rise to the impulse of life in your breast,
Rise above thoughts that are mean or unworthy,
Rise, ever rise unto all that is best.

—FRANCES A. CLARKE.

More cases of sick headache, billiousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

TO ALTHEA FROM KANSAS.

Cut glass does not a cocktail make,
Nor rosewood bars gin sling;
Men biblelous enough will take
A drink from anything.
If I have "bitters" every day,
And "tonics" when I please,
The law may lightly take away
All such vain luxuries—Life.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

TO QUIET CRYING BABIES.

(A woman explained to a London magistrate that she was holding her baby head downward "to keep it quiet.")

Mothers, are ye broken in your rest?
Fathers, do ye foot it on the floor?
Thinking—that ye trent him for the best,
Knowing—that he only yells the more.

Speculate no longer on the ache;
Search not for the pin perchance he feels;
Daily not with candle; simply take
Up the little beggar by the heels.

Let the warm, invigorating blood
Rush around his embryonic brain;
Such a tide, when taken at the flood,
Stops the flow of weeping at the main.

When your babies right side up ye nursed,
Was not all the household upside down?
Let the whole position be reversed.
So shall steal a silence o'er the town.
—Punch.

You can't depend on some children.
What do you mean?
Why, a man was caught in a gambling house in New York the other night and when they asked him what he was doing there he said he was looking for his wayward boy.
And what does the boy say?
The boy says the story is what George Washington couldn't tell.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pimples, blotches and all other spring troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—the most effective of all spring medicines.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

NOW GOING ON OF THE STOCK OF

97 DOUGLAS STREET, CORNER JOHNSON STREET.

The whole of this magnificent stock of high grade and fashionable goods of all kinds is being sold out at 50c on the dollar. There is no reserve, everything must go and every article is a bargain. The stock consists of

Special this Week: 200 LADIES' WRAPPERS To Clear this Week and 25 Dozen Assorted Blouses to be Sold at 50c Each.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silks, Umbrellas, Jewellery and Notions.
Special---Capes, Blouses, and Ready--Made Stock.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY YOUR EVERY WANT AT HALF PRICES

DOUGLAS STREET RAHY CO. Cor. JOHNSON STREET

Blue Ribbon White Label
is the most delicious tea
in the world.
Are you drinking it?

Victoria Player The Champion

A. H. Goldfinch Wins Golf Championship—Good Matches at Oak Bay.

Result of the Local Chess Tourney for the Robins Trophy.

The golf tournament which has been in progress at the Oak Bay links for the past few days, closed yesterday afternoon after some very interesting matches had been decided, the ladies' open match, won by Miss Drake, after a struggle with Mrs. Langley, being a particularly hard fought contest. The day opened with unpromising weather, but later in the day Old Sol showed himself and the weather was all that the golfers desired. There was a large attendance, and keen interest was taken in the progress of the matches.

The men's open championship match was won by A. H. Goldfinch, of the Victoria club, he winning from W. E. Oliver in the finals, four up and three to play. In the first round of this match, A. H. Goldfinch won from C. J. Prior, two up; R. L. Macleay won from A. P. Luxton, two up and one to play; J. M. Ashton beat J. Collins, one up; H. Coombe beat D. R. Irvine, four up and three to play; D. R. Irvine beat Mr. Mason, five up and four to play; P. B. Gifford beat A. S. Reed, five up and four to play; S. D. Bowers beat A. Strout, seven up and six to play; H. S. Griggs beat W. S. Burrell, five up and four to play; W. E. Oliver beat R. W. Dunsmuir, eight up and seven to play, and G. W. White beat P. B. Gifford, four up and three to play.

In the second round, A. H. Gifford beat R. L. Macleay; H. Coombe beat J. M. Ashton, five up and four to play; S. D. Bowers beat G. W. White, four up, and W. E. Oliver beat H. S. Griggs, one up at the twentieth hole.

In the third round A. H. Goldfinch beat H. Coombe, five up and four to play; W. E. Oliver beat A. D. Bowers, two up, and in the finals A. G. Goldfinch beat W. E. Oliver, four up and three to play. The former champion was P. B. Gifford, of Portland.

In the ladies' open match the results in the first round were: Mrs. Martin beat Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. A. W. Jones; Mrs. Langley beat Miss E. Loewen; Mrs. Coombe beat Mrs. Burrell; Mrs. Snow beat Mrs. Ashton; Miss Drake beat Miss King; Mrs. Harvey, a bye. In the second round Mrs. Langley beat Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Coombe beat Mrs. Snow; and Miss Drake beat Miss Harvey; Mrs. Martin a bye. In the third round Mrs. Langley beat Mrs. Martin and Miss Drake beat Mrs. Coombe; and in the final, after a close match, Miss Drake beat Mrs. Langley, in up at the nineteenth hole, they having to play an extra hole to decide the match. Mrs. Langley was three up and but three to play, but Miss Drake won the last three holes, tieing with her opponent and in the hole played to decide the match Miss Drake won.

The ladies' foursomes, handicap, was won by P. B. Gifford and Miss King, who scored 92 and receiving 7 had a score of 85. Major A. W. Jones and Mrs. Burton tied with G. K. S. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie for second place with 88, the former couple having an actual score of 106 and receiving 18, and the latter having an actual score of 107 and receiving 19. The scores made by the various players in this match were:

Players.	Actual Score.	Handicap.	Score
P. B. Gifford and Miss King	92	7	85
Major A. W. Jones and Mrs. Burton	106	18	88
G. K. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie	107	19	88
H. Coombe and Mrs. Coombe	90	0	90
D. R. Irvine and Mrs. Langley	95	5	90
P. S. Lampman and Miss N. Prior	122	31	91
H. S. Griggs and Mrs. Snow	100	8	92
C. C. Worsfold and Mrs. A. W. Jones	107	15	92
R. W. Dunsmuir and Miss Wilson	112	19	93
B. H. T. Drake and Miss Drake	115	22	93
G. W. White and Mrs. J. Dunsmuir	116	22	94
A. P. Luxton and Miss Drake	100	5	94
R. L. Macleay and Miss G. Loewen	122	23	99
H. French and Mrs. Calthrop	126	25	101
S. D. Bowers and Mrs. Ashton	107	7	102
F. B. Pemberton and Miss B. Foster	138	36	102
Mr. Justice Martin and Mrs. F. S. Barnard	138	31	107
J. Murray, R. A., and Miss Foster	143	27	116

The approaching competition was won as follows: Nearest the hole, Mrs. Coombe, 9 feet 2 inches, and best average, Mrs. Langley. Miss King and Miss E. Loewen were victors in the putting competition of Friday, and Mrs. Laing was the winner of yesterday's competition. S. D. Bowers was the winner of the men's open putting competition.

An interesting match yesterday was one aside from the regular tournament competitions, a match between S. D. Bowers, the Tacoma champion, and H. Coombe, in which the local player beat the Tacoman badly. Mr. Coombe beat his opponent by seven up and six to play. The Tacoma player did not win a hole, but succeeded in halfing five. Mr. Coombe made the eighteen holes in 77, equalling the record score made by him on the Oak Bay links.

GAME DEFAULTED.

Nanaimo Failed to Put in An Appearance for Yesterday's Match.

The Association football match which was to have been played yesterday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds between Nanaimo and Victoria was defaulted to Victoria, the Nanaimo club failing to put in an appearance. Shortly after 3 o'clock the Victorias lined up, and upon the referee blowing his whistle, the ball was kicked off, and a formal goal made by Captain Lorimer. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by Nanaimo, no word being received until late Friday night that they were not coming, and no reason being given. The Victoria boys had gone to considerable expense in preparing the grounds and advertising the game, and then at the last moment were obliged to distribute dodgers around town to the effect that no game would be played. A great many of the public went out to the grounds, and they were as equally disappointed as the members of the home team.

ROBINS' CHESS TOURNEY.

First Prize Won by A. Gonnason and Second by Gordon Hunter.

The Robins' chess tourney, which commenced on October 22, last year, has just closed after a most interesting and hard-fought struggle. Every member had to play thirty-four games, viz., two with each of the other competitors, and in order to bring all the players as much as possible on even footing, each class was handicapped. Each player had to play two games every week with whoever was drawn against him by ballot. According to a regulation made by the tourney committee all games were to be finished by Saturday night, March 30, after which date all games unfinished were to be adjudicated upon. Through valid reasons some of the players have been unable to complete their score, and several games have gone by default, thus changing the score and making it appear very much to the disadvantage of players who would otherwise have shown a much better record. Be it said, however, that A. Gonnason, the winner of the first prize, has played all his games and carried the prize by actual play. In order that a clear and fair showing of the strength of each player be judged, the two last scores are given with the relative position of each player. The first score shows the position, number of games played, games won, games lost, and percentage of wins of each player.

The second score shows the final result after adjudication by the committee. G. Hunter in each score comes out second and takes the second prize. In the case of Mr. Piper retiring from the tourney after playing over fifty per cent. of his games, with his score thus, games played 20, won 12½, lost 7½, percentage of wins 62½, the balance of his unplayed games, viz., 14, were given by default to his various opponents, and reduced his percentage. It is much to be regretted that he was forced through ill-health to retire, as he might have had a chance for second place. As for Mr. Gonnason, he was underrated and put in the fourth class, whereas he should have been in tourneys. Messrs. Hunter and McKenthe third, where he was in previous near future become strong players.

Herewith is the score on the last day of the tourney, showing games won and lost by actual play:

Players.	Class.	Standing.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent Wins.
Gonnason	4	1	34	26	8	76 ½
Hunter	4	2	29	20	9	69
Hands	3	3	30	19½	10½	65
Piper	A1	4	20	12½	7½	62 ½
McKenzie	4	5	33	20	13	60 2-3
Gibson	2	6	30	18	12	60
Michell	4	7	34	19	15	55 -
Marchant	2	8	32	16½	15½	51 ½
Perry	2	9	32	16	16	50
Meyer	4	10	32	16	16	50
Sutton	2	11	28	13½	14½	48 ½
Lombard	6	12	32	14½	17½	45 1-3
Williams	1	13	29	12½	16½	43 ½
Rhodes	3	14	26	10	16	38 ½
Wilmer	4	15	30	10½	19½	35
Innes	2	16	32	11	21	34 1-3
Hurst	6	17	34	11½	22½	33 ½
Johnston	5	18	33	8	25	24 ½

Final score after adjudication of unplayed games and on which the prizes are awarded:

Players.	Standing.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	P.C.
A. Gonnason	1	26	8	76 ½
G. Hunter	2	24½	9½	72 ½
J. C. Hands	3	22½	11½	66 ⅔
C. C. McKenzie	4	21	13	61 ⅔
A. F. Gibson	5	21	13	61 ⅔
Capt. Michell	6	19	15	55 ⅔
W. Marchant	7	18½	15½	54 ⅔
W. J. Sutton	8	18½	15½	54 ⅔
B. J. Perry	9	18	16	53
T. L. Meyer	10	18	16	53
C. A. Lombard	11	16½	17½	48 ½
B. Williams	12	16	18	47
A. S. Innes	13	13	21	38 ½
T. H. Piper	14	12½	21½	36 ½
B. H. Hurst	15	11½	22½	33 ⅓
F. L. Wilmer	16	10½	23½	30 ⅔
C. W. Rhodes	17	10	24	29 ½
P. T. Johnston	18	9	25	26 ½

A. Gonnason takes first prize with per cent of 76⅔.

G. Hunter takes second prize with per cent of 72⅔.

I have come, sir, to ask for your daughter's hand, said the young man boldly.

The old gentleman looked at him sharply for a minute as if undecided what to do.

Suppose I refuse it? he said, at last.

Then, sir, answered the young man, we will abide by your decision.

At this the old gentleman started violently.

You will not elope? he asked.

No, sir, we will not, replied the young man. We know too well what is due to us in an affair of this description. Custom puts certain obligations upon you in the way of providing a proper wedding and if you think you can escape that by giving an imitation of the obstinate father act you are grievously mistaken.

Foiled! sighed the old gentleman, as he made a mental calculation of the cost of the wedding. Take her, my boy; take her and be happy.—Chicago Evening Post.

A Psalm of the Strenuous Life.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Let us then be up and doing.
All becoming money kings;
Some day we may be endowing
Universities and things.
Lives of billionaires remind us
That we've got to own the stock
If we want to leave behind us
Libraries on every block.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

Spring Medicine

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do not delay taking it.

Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves.

Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, the best medicine money can buy. It is

Peculiar to Itself

Bad Feelings in Spring—"In the spring I was feeling very badly. My blood was very poor. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It did me much good. I think it is a wonderful spring medicine and recommend it to all sick and suffering." Mrs. L. Rand, Eaton Center, N. H.

EXTRACTS FROM ADAM'S DIARY

Mark Twain's Latest Contribution to Modern Literature.

From Harper's Monthly.

[Note.—I translated a portion of this diary some years ago, and a friend of mine printed a few copies in an incomplete form, but the public never got them. Since then I have deciphered some more of Adam's hieroglyphics, and think he has now become sufficiently important as a public character to justify this publication.—M. T.]

Monday.—This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. It is always hanging around and following me about. I don't like this; I am not used to company. I wish it would stay with the other animals. . . . Cloudy today, wind in the east; think we shall have rain. . . . We? Where did I get that word? . . . . I remember now—the new creature uses it.

Tuesday.—Been examining the great waterfall. It is the finest thing on the estate, I think. The new creature calls it Niagara Falls—why, I am sure I do not know. Says it looks like Niagara Falls. That is not a reason; it is mere waywardness and imbecility. I get no chance to name anything myself. The new creature names everything that comes along, before I can get in a protest. And always that same pretext is offered—it looks like the thing. There is the dodo, for instance. Says the moment one looks at it one sees at a glance that it "looks like a dodo." It will have to keep that name, no doubt. It wearies me to fret about it, and it does no good, anyway. Dodo! It looks no more like a dodo than I do.

Wednesday.—Built me a shelter against the rain, but could not have it to myself in peace. The new creature intruded. When I tried to put it out it shed water out of the holes it looks with, and wiped it away with the back of its paws, and made a noise such as some of the other animals make when they are in distress. I wish it would not talk; it is always talking. That sounds like a cheap fling at the poor creature, a slur; but I do not mean it so. I have heard the human voice before, and any new and strange sound intruding itself here upon the solemn hush of these dreaming solitudes offends my ear and seems a false note. And this new sound is so close to me; it is right at my shoulder, right at my ear, first on one side and then on the other, and I am used only to sounds that are more or less distant from me.

Friday.—The naming goes recklessly on, in spite of anything I can do. I had a very good name for the estate, and it was musical and pretty—Garden of Eden. Privately, I continue to call it that, but not any longer publicly. The new creature says it is all woods and rocks and scenery, and therefore has no resemblance to a garden. Says it looks like a park, and does not look like anything but a park. Consequently, without consulting me, it has been newnamed—Niagara Falls Park. This is sufficiently high-handed, it seems to me, and already there is a sign up:

. . . . . .
. KEEP OFF .
. THE GRASS. .
. . . . . .

My life is not as happy as it was.

Saturday.—The new creature eats too much fruit. We are going to run short, most likely. "We" again—that is the word; mine, too, now from hearing it so much. Good deal of fog this morning. I do not go out in the fog myself. The new creature does. It goes out in all weathers, and stumps right in with its muddy feet. And talks. It used to be so pleasant and quiet here.

Sunday.—Pulled through.

Monday.—The new creature says its name is Eve. That is all right, I have no objections. Says it is to call it by when I want it to come. I said it was superfluous then. The word evidently raised me in its respect; and indeed it is a large, good word, and will bear repetition. It says it is not an It, it is a She. This is probably doubtful; yet it is all one to me; what she is were nothing to me if she would but go by herself and not talk.

Friday.—She has taken to beseeching me to stop going over the Falls. What harm does it do? Says it makes her shudder. I wonder why. I have always done it—always liked the plunge, and the excitement and the coolness. I supposed it was what the Falls were for. They have no other use that I can see, and they must have been made for something. She says they were only made for scenery—like the rhinoceros and the mastodon.

I went over the Falls in a barrel—not satisfactory to her. Went over in a tub—still not satisfactory. Swam the Whirlpool and the Rapids in a fig-leaf suit. It got much damaged. Hence tedious complaints about my extravagance. I am too much hampered here. What I need is change of scene.

Saturday.—I escaped last Tuesday night, and travelled two days, and built me another shelter, in a secluded place, and obliterated my tracks as well as I could, but she hunted me out by means of a beast which she has tamed and calls a wolf, and came making that pitiful noise again, and shedding that water out of the places she looks with. I was obliged to return, but will presently emigrate again when occasion offers. She engages herself in many foolish things; among others, trying to study out why the animals called lions and tigers live on grass and flowers, when, as she says, the sort of teeth they wear would indicate that they were intended to eat each other. This is foolish, because to do that would be to kill each, and that would introduce what, as I understand it, is called "death"; and death, as I have been told, has not yet entered the Park. Which is a pity, on some accounts.

Sunday.—Pulled through.

Monday.—I believe I see what the week is for; it is to give time to rest up from the weariness of Sunday. It seems a good idea. She has been climbing that tree again. Clodded her out of it. She said nobody was looking. Seems to consider that a sufficient justification for chancing any dangerous thing. Told her that. The word justification moved her to admiration—and envy, too, I thought. It is a good word.

Thursday.—She told me she was made out of rib taken from my body. That is at least doubtful, if not more than that. I have not missed any rib——She is in trouble about the buzzard; says grass does not agree with it; is afraid she can't raise it; thinks it was intended to live on decayed flesh. The buzzard must get along the best it can with what is provided. We cannot overturn the whole scheme to accommodate the buzzard.

Saturday.—She fell in the pond yesterday when she was looking at herself in it, which she is always doing. She nearly strangled, and said it was most uncomfortable. This made her sorry for the creatures which live in there, which she calls fish, for she continues to fasten names on to things that don't need them, which is a matter of no consequence to her, as she is such a numskull anyway; so she got a lot of them out and brought them in last night and put them in my bed to keep warm, but I have noticed them now and then all day, and I don't see that they are any happier there than they were before, only quieter. When night comes I shall throw them out of doors. I will not sleep with them again, for I find them clammy and unpleasant to lie among when a person hasn't anything on.

Sunday.—Pulled through.

Tuesday.—She has taken up with a snake now. The other animals are glad, for she was always experimenting with them and bothering them; and I am glad, because the snake talks, and this enables me to get a rest.

Friday.—She says the snake advises her to try the fruit of that tree, and says the result will be a great and fine and noble education. I told her there would be another result, too—it would introduce death into the world. That was a mistake—it had been better to keep the remark to myself; it only gave her an iden—she could save the sick buzzard, and furnish fresh meat to the Cesnondent lions and tigers. I advised her to keep away from the tree. She said she wouldn't. I foresee trouble. Will emigrate.

Wednesday.—I have had a variegated time. I escaped that night, and rode a horse all night as fast as he could go, hoping to get clear out of the Park and hide in some other country before the trouble should begin; but it was not to be. About an hour after sunup, as I was riding through a flowery plain where thousands of animals were grazing, slumbering, or playing with each other, according to their wont, all of a sudden they broke into a tempest of frightful noises, and in one moment the plain was in a frantic commotion and every beast was destroying its neighbor. I knew what it meant—Eve had eaten that fruit, and death was come into the world. . . . The tigers ate my horse, paying no attention when I ordered them to desist, and they would have eaten me if I had stayed—which I didn't, but went away in much haste——I found this place, outside the Park, and was fairly comfortable for a few days, but she has named the place Tonawanda—says it looks like that. In fact, I was not sorry she came, for there are but meagre pickings here and she brought some of those apples. I was obliged to eat them, I was so hungry. It was against my principles, but I find that principles have no real force except when one is well fed. . . She came curtained in boughs and bunches of leaves, and when I asked her what she meant by such nonsense, and snatched them away and threw them down, she tittered and blushed. I had never seen a person titter and blush before, and to me it seemed unbecoming and idiotic. She said I would soon know how I was myself. This was correct. Hungry as I way, I laid down the apple half eaten—certainly the best one I ever saw, considering the lateness of the season—and arrayed myself in the discarded boughs and branches, and then spoke to her with some severity and ordered her to go and get some more and not make such a spectacle of herself. She did it, and after this we crept down to where the wild beast battle had been, and collected some skins, and I made her patch together a couple of suits proper for public occasions. They are uncomfortable, it is true, but stylish, and that is the main point about clothes. . . I find she is a good deal of a companion. I see I should be lonesome and depressed without her, now that I have lost my property. Another thing, she says it is ordered that we work for our living hereafter. She will be useful. I will superintend.

Ten Days Later.—She accuses me of being the cause of our disaster! She says, with apparent sincerity and truth, that the Serpent assured her that the forbidden fruit was not apples, it was chestnuts. I said I was innocent, then, for I had not eaten any chestnuts. She said the Serpent informed her that "chestnut" was a figurative term meaning an aged and mouldy joke to pass the weary time, and some of them could have been of that sort, though I had honestly supposed that they were new when I made them. She asked me if I had made one just at the time of the catastrophe. I was obliged to admit that I had made one to myself, though not aloud. It was this. I was thinking about the Falls, and I said to myself, "How wonderful it is to see that vast body of water tumble down there!" Then in an instant a bright thought flashed into my head, and I let it fly, saying, "I would be a deal more wonderful to see it tumble up there!"—and I was just about to kill myself with laughter at it when all nature broke loose in war and death, and I had to flee for my life. "There," she said, with triumph, 'that is just it; the Serpent mentioned that very jest, and called it the First Chestnut, and said it was coeval with the creation." Alas, I am indeed to blame. Would that I were not witty; oh, would that I had never had that radiant thought!



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Passengers per steamer Rosalie from the Sound.

Mrs. Freeager.	Misses Stewart.
Louis Standard.	A. C Earle.
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H. Sweetapple.	J. S. Lockwood.
Mrs. Sweetapple.	Mrs. Lockwood.
L. Simpsdson.	C. S. Ward.
A. G. Myers.	A. H. Herd
A. G. Ulson.	A. H. Crawford.
Mrs. Devall.	J. D. Toy.
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Miss Rose Devall.	Mrs. Megahan.
Miss M. Devall.	J. C. T. Lacey.
J. McCloud.	Miss Bauer.
T. Mathews.	Rev. A. Andrews.
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H. Dayton.	A. Bonson.
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Jno. Russell.	J. H. Hill.
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Finance and Commerce

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Being Paid Farmers.
(By W. G. Dickinson.)

Eggs, fresh, per doz., trade	17c
Eggs, fresh, per doz., cash	15c
Butter, creamery	30c
Butter	25 to 30c
Potatoes	$18
Hay	$10
Oats	$27
Wheat	$26 to $27

D. Spencer.
M. Siller & Co.
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M. R. Smith & Co.	F. Landsberg.
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W. A. Ward.	Hudson's Bay Co.
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A. J. Clyde.	Act. Co. Officer.
Clark & Pearson.	Asst. Vic. Store.
Agent.	

LITTLE JOHNNY'S QUESTIONS.

Oh, tell me, papa, tell me why
So many stars are in the sky?
Why does the moon come out at night?
What makes the snow so very white?
Oh, tell me, papa, tell me quick.

Oh, tell me, papa, this one thing—
Why are the leaves all green in spring?
Why does the bark grow on the tree?
How did the salt get in the sea?
Oh tell me, papa, tell me quick.

Oh, tell me, papa, if you know,
What makes the grass and flowers grow?
Why do we walk upon our feet?
And what has made the sugar sweet?
Oh, tell me, papa, tell me quick.

Oh, tell me, papa, tell me how,
The milk and cream get in the cow?
How many scales a fish has got?
What makes the heat so awful hot?
Oh, tell me, papa, tell me quick.

And tell me, papa, don't forget,
What is it makes the water wet?
What holds the sun up in the sky?
When you were born how old was I?
Oh, tell me, papa, tell me quick.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A popular candidate: Th' man fer us to run fer mayor, cried the Tammany politician, is Davie Carnegie, an' don't you forget it! He's worth clost on to tree hundred millions! That's th' stuff! shrieked his hearers with wild whoops of delight.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With a grievance: "I understand you whipped my boy this morning," the angry father said, striding into the school-room after the children had been dismissed. "Yes, sir, I did," the terrified teacher answered; "but I did not whip him severely." "That's what I'm kicking about," he rejoined; "you didn't hurt him at all. Now, look here, sir, I'm one of the largest taxpayers in this school district, and my boy is entitled to as good a whipping as you give any other boy. Understand that! If you slight him again you'll hear from me in a way you won't like. Good afternoon, sir." Chicago Tribune.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star Brandy.



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Which is synonymous with the CITY SHOE HOUSE no one can fail to find the very latest Spring Novelties in Footwear for both sexes. Whether the acme of your requirements is style, comfort or durability, the climax is reached here. It's an old story, mayhap, but we beg to repeat it. The best shoes for the money are to be had at the CITY SHOE HOUSE, THE PATERSON SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CITY SHOE HOUSE
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Valuable Farm For Sale

2 1-2 Miles From Duncans Station, E. & N. Ry., 40 Miles From Victoria. "Sibronagh Farm" Fronting on Somenos Lake,

Containing 245 acres, as follows—Cleared Pasture, 38 acres; Orchard, in bearing, 19½ acres; Slashed and seeded down 36 acres; Slashed and partly seeded down, 72 acres; S wamp, 21½ acres, and the remainder bush.

BUILDINGS.—11-Roomed House; 4-roomed Cottage, large Barn, Sheds, etc.

Unfailing Water Supply. Excellent Fishing and Shooting. Can be subdivided to suit purchaser if desired.

APPLY

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An Occasional Inspection of Latest Fashions

Is a duty that should appeal to everyone.
You grasp new ideas.
You see new goods.
You see recent styles.
You see tailor-made garments ready to wear as they ought to be, produced by founders in the Dominion of such.
The above you can see only at the

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
73 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

MINING BROKERS

Wood & Smith
Duncans, V. I., B. C.

Have some choice properties situated on Mts. Sicker and Richards for sale. Also shares in the Tyee Co., and Mt. Sicker & B. C. Dev. Co., listed in our office. Maps of the claims on Mt Sicker and Brenton as surveyed and prepared by H. Fry, M. E., P. L. S., for sale. The latest mining information of the District may always be obtained at our office.

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Brewers of
ENGLISH ALES & STOUT
Equal to any Bass' Ale or Guiness' Stout. Guaranteed to be brewed from pure malt and hops. On draught and bottle at.

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Family orders delivered to any address. Address all orders
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P. O. Box 234, Vancouver, B. C.
F. FOUBERT, Propr.

NOTICE.

The Gem Restaurant

Broad Street, opposite the Colonist, Has been purchased by the Rogers' Sisters, who intend to thoroughly refit and renovate the premises, and make the Gem Restaurant equal to the best in the land. Nothing but WHITE LABOR will be employed, and the patrons of this hostelry may depend on having nothing but the best of everything dished up by white labor. Meals from 15 cents up.

The government of the province of British Columbia is prepared to consider proposals for the construction of a Coast-Boundary Railway, such proposals to be addressed and handed to the Hon. W. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at his office on until noon of the 15th day of April next. The parties submitting such proposals to state the security they will be prepared to give to ensure the commencement and completion of the undertaking. The applicants must furnish with their proposals the course of the proposed line of railway and plans approximately defining the same. The terms and conditions to be had on application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
Clocks from.....$1.00
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Repairs at Reasonable Rates.

300 Acres North Saanich.

This magnificent property, charmingly situated, consists of 30 0acres of first-class farming land, 150 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance being bush land of the best quality, easily cleared. This property is for sale at a very low figure, and is probably the greatest bargain ever offered in the way of first-class farming property in Saanich.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

THE WEATHER.



Meteorological Office, Victoria, April 6—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

An extensive high barometer area which is spreading northward from California, is likely to cause more settled weather in this vicinity till Monday or Tuesday. Showers, and in some places hail, have occurred over Vancouver Island and along the American coast, while at New Westminster no rain has fallen. The weather is fair and mild in Manitoba; at Edmonton an inch of snow has fallen.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	34	46
New Westminster	34	46
Kamloops	28	46
Barkerville	20	34
Calgary	24	32
Winnipeg	30	50
Portland, Ore	34	50
San Francisco	42	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair weather.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	34	Mean	40
Noon	44	Highest	46
5 p.m.	44	Lowest	34

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles north.
Noon ..... 8 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... Calm.

Average state of weather—Showery.
Rain and melted snow—.07 inch.
Sunshine—2 hours 24 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.872
Corrected 29.895

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected——29.94

TO CURES GRIP IN TWO DAY
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the month of April, 1901.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Ht.	Time.	Ht.	Time.	Ht.	Time.	Ht.
1	M..	1 32	7.3	7 50	4.8	13 30	6.7	19 14	4.0
2	Tu..	1 35	7.4	8 25	4.3	14 33	6.6	19 54	4.5
3	W ..	1 46	7.6	8 57	3.8	15 30	6.7	20 33	4.9
4	Th ..	2 04	7.8	9 30	3.4	16 26	6.6	21 10	5.
5	F....	2 28	7.9	10.4	3.0	17 23	6.6	21 44	5.8
6	Sa..	2 55	8.0	10 40	2.8	18 21	6.6	22 12	6.1
7	S....	3 20	8.0	11 19	2.7	20 24	6.6	22 32	6.6
8	M....	3 40	8.0	12 02	2.6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9	Tu..	3 56	8.0	12 49	2.6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10	W..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 09	7.9	13 40	2.6
11	Th..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 20	7.7	14 33	2.6
12	F....	1 43	7.4	3 08	7.3	5 15	7.4	15 33	2.6
13	Sa..	0 45	7.2	4 51	6.7	7 22	6.8	16 28	2.7
14	S....	0 08	7.2	5 38	6.0	10 21	6.7	17 21	2.9
15	M....	0 06	7.4	6 23	5.1	11 49	6.7	18 12	3.3
16	Tu..	0 26	7.7	7 06	4.1	13 10	6.9	19 01	3.8
17	W..	0 55	8.0	7 48	3.1	14 25	7.1	19 46	4.3
18	Th..	1 26	8.4	8 31	2.1	15 35	7.2	20 29	5.0
19	F....	1 59	8.7	9 16	1.3	16 45	7.4	21 14	5.6
20	Sa..	2 33	8.9	10 04	0.8	17 57	7.5	22 01	6.1
21	S....	3 08	9.0	10 55	0.5	19 11	7.5	22 50	6.6
22	M....	3 43	8.8	11 48	0.6	20 29	7.6	23 45	6.9
23	Tu..	4 16	8.4	12 42	0.9	21 40	7.6	.. ..	.. ..
24	W..	1 01	7.1	4 47	7.8	13 37	1.4	22 43	7.7
25	Th..	2 34	6.9	5 32	7.1	14 31	2.1	23 28	7.7
26	F....	4 39	6.3	7 45	6.3	15 23	2.7	23 47	7.6
27	Sa..	6 02	5.5	9 53	5.9	16 13	3.4	23 48	7.5
28	S....	6 50	4.8	11 44	5.8	17 03	3.9	23 53	7.5
29	M....	.. ..	.. ..	7 17	4.1	13 06	5.9	17 51	4.5
30	Tu.	0 02	7.6	7 41	3.6	14 23	7.1	18 37	5.0

NATIVE SONS' CIGAR Smoke the best Havana Filled. Hand-Made.

Plant Perennials Now.

Pansies, Gaillardias, Heuchera, Sweet William, Pyrethrum, Columbines and Iceland Poppies. A few Gladiolus and Lily Bulbs left.

The Invertavish Nursery,
Park Road.
EDW. ALEX. WALLACE.

SEED POTATOES

Seeds in Bulk
Seeds in all Varieties
Jay & Co., 13 Broad St.

D. F. McCrimmon

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
All orders for repairs promptly attended to
OFFICE, 74 FORT STREET.

Notice of the Sale of the Wrecked Steamer

"WILLAMETTE"

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on Thursday the 11th day of April, 1901, at the hour of 2 p. m., on said day, at the place of wreck, sell by public auction for cash, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the fully equipped screw wheel S.S. "Willamette," together with her engines, auxiliary machinery, boilers, furniture and ship's stores thereon at the time of stranding, as she now lies on Village Point, Denman Island, some two miles below wharf at Union Bay, in the waters of British Columbia.

The main boilers are new and fitted with Howden's forced draft. The main engines are triple expansion, recently rebuilt.

The screw propellor is of gun metal and sectional built.

The vessel lies in a safely sheltered position with stern submerged and the fore part clear at low water.

There are approximately 900 tons of Comox coal in the vessel, which will be sold separately.

Purchaser to assume and discharge any and all obligations, if any, provided by law, rule or regulation for the removal of wrecks from British waters, and any and all expenses of every nature accruing after sale, including all duty, if any, imposed by British or Canadian law or authority, and all duty, if any, imposed by American law or authority for the bringing of the wrecked vessel and any and all parts thereof into the United States. The highest or any other bid not necessarily accepted; the right to reject any and all bids being expressly reserved. The right to remove the whole or any part of cargo remaining on day of sale is also reserved; provided, however, the owners thereof may, if they elect, abandon such right in whole or in part on day of sale.

M. MANSON,
Auctioneer.

Union Bay, B. C.

SALES BY
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, ETC.

Furniture and Furnished Residences bought for cash. Auction conducted anywhere. 17 years experience. If you wish to reach the best class of buyers consult us. Steam heated sale rooms in best business block in the city. Telephone 683.

Noble Five

Owing to the large amount of this stock held in Victoria, and the recent favorable developments in the mine workings, we have decided to give the public an opportunity of trading openly in this security.

On and after TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, at 12 noon, in our salerooms, 34 Fort street, Noble Five stock will be listed by our Mr. Cuthbert, and sales and purchases of the same made in the open market.

Over 100,000 shares changed hands in this city yesterday. The opening price was 4½ cents and it closed at 6¼ cents bid. We can get the top price for those who wish to sell.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.,
Leading Auctioneers and Mining Brokers.

Friday, April 12, at 2 P. M.

AUCTION

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND ..... EFFECTS.

By order of a party giving up housekeeping.
Particulars later.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.,
Leading Auctioneers.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings

A Lengthy Saturday Sitting in the Chinese Deportation Case.

Statements of Fong Yuk and Low Wing, Alleged Husband and Wife.

Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday continued the hearing of the application of counsel for the Chinese woman Fong Yuk for a writ of habeas corpus. The cross-examination of those parties who had made affidavit in the case was heard first, beginning with the evidence of Miss Morgan, missionary and teacher among the Chinese women whom the churches are trying to rescue.

Miss Morgan told in unfaltering manner how she had known the woman, and as soon as she had seen her at the wharf on the day she arrived by the Empress of Japan, had recognized her. The woman had that day in answer to a question Collector Milne put to her by the interpreter said she had formerly been a prostitute, but was now coming back to work. Lee Mon Kow, the official interpreter of the custom's department, also swore that the woman had made this statement.

Of the woman's life in Victoria previols to going back to China last August, Miss Morgan was able to give some particulars. She said she had known Fong Yuk for four or five years, and the latter had been an inmate of the house at 167 Government street. This was a house of prostitution and recognized as such for years. She had visited the woman in the house some three or four times at least every year, and from all she had seen there and from her knowledge of Oriental customs and life, she was fully convinced the woman led the life of a prostitute all the time she had known her. Every time she visited the house there had been a number of men in the rooms, and in one of them she had several times seen men smoking or preparing to smoke opium. There had sometimes been other Chinese women in the house also. At all times the men had appeared to address the woman in a familiar tone, and there had been no reserve in her manner of treating them. Had Fong Yuk been a married woman, said Miss Morgan, the customs of her people would have forbidden the presence of strange men in the house except in the company of her husband or other relatives, and there would have been no familiarity of addressing her.

Another thing Miss Morgan said was, that never had she seen the women in this house working, while the wives of all the Chinese merchants, respectable women, were always busy with work from the tailor shops. It was only recently that Miss Morgan had learned that the woman had gone to China. As to the man Low Wing, she believed she had never seen him before the present occasion, when he had been at the office of the Collector of Customs. She was quite positive he had not been present when she had been to see the woman during the past few years.

The evidence of Collector Milne showed the manner in which he had come to the decision that the woman was a person who should be excluded under the act, and he also produced the ship's manifest, showing the name of the woman and of the Chinese firm of Cum Fook Yuen, to whom she had been consigned. This was the first case he had had under the present act.

Lee Mon Kow was put on the stand and cross-questioned by Mr. Barnard as to how he knew the house the woman lived in, 167 Government street, was a house of prostitution and the woman herself a prostitute. He had never been in the house, and his reasons were based on common repute of the place and the woman.

The affidavits of three Chinese women, inmates of the Home, were thrown out by the court on account of some informalities, but it was afterwards decided to take their evidence viva voce. As to the length to which the case for the customs department would have to be carried in order to justify the Collector's decision, the learned Judge remarked that it was only necessary for him to receive evidence which would show that the grounds for the belief which the Collector had and on which he based his decision under the act to deport her were justifiable. It was not necessary in his opinion to prove that the woman was a prostitute, but that her reputation was such.

The case occupied so much time that it was continued in the afternoon, and the cross-examination of a number of Chinese affiants was proceeded with. The woman was put on the stand and also Low Wing, the man who claims to be her husband. Fong Yuk told of her marriage at Canton some eight years ago to Low Wing, and that he was then 21 years of age. He had been in business as a grocer, his parents having furnished some $400 of capital for the enterprise. Low Wing had a partner, she said. They had come to Victoria six or seven years ago, and at first lived in a house on Fisguard street, directly opposite the Chinese mission. She said they had since lived in the house at 167 Government street until she went home last August. Low Wing, she said, sent her $200 in gold to return with. She told how much he had been earning, which was for most of the time $16 per month and afterwards $20.

Low Wing, the alleged husband, when put on the stand told of his life at the time he was married in China. He agreed as to dates pretty well with Fong Yuk, but he told a different story as to his occupation. He said he never had been in business for himself and that he never had a partner. He had worked for a silk manufacturer, who paid him two taels, or about $3, per month with board. Of his marriage and the agreement of purchase between the two families, he appeared to remember little. At first he did not say anything of the price Fong Yuk alleged her parents had received for her, viz., $100. After some questions put through Tim Kee, who interpreted, he recalled the transaction. The names he gave of the people whom they lived with and from whom they rented the house after the marriage, did not tally with those which Fong Yuk gave.

When it came to the circumstance of coming to Victoria, he said he had come seven years ago, and Fong Yuk six years ago. He sent her money, $10 in one letter and $100 in another, to pay her passage to this country. He told of their first abode on Fisguard street, which he said was just beside the Chinese mission, not across the street from it. He also said no one lived with them in the house two years they had been in that house. He said they had lived in 167 Government street for some five years, and that Ching Cook, their landlord, shared the house with them. He very positively said that no other men had ever been in the habit of coming to the house while he was there or while he was absent. If a Chinese woman allowed men who were not her near relatives to come to her house and to act and talk in a familiar manner, she would be a bad woman, he said. No respectable Chinese woman would do that. He said he had sent Fong Yuk $100 in gold to bring her back to this country this time, and that he had sent it through Fook Yuen, the firm to which she was consigned.

Two other Chinese were examined as to their knowledge of the two being married. They were Lim Sam and Chong Kee, the latter being Low Wing's employer. His Lordship had called for the sergeant of police and that official said he had formerly known the house 167 Government street as a house of ill-fame. His Lordship remarked that this was not a trial, but an investigation, and after hearing the Chinese witnesses, he adjourned the case at 5 p.m., till Tuesday, to allow the police to be ready with a report of the house which the woman had occupied. The woman remains in custody in the meantime.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

HOME FROM THE WAR

Dinner to Troopers Elliot and Fraser at Quamichan Hotel.

On Thursday night the ranchers and others living between Duncan and Chemainus gathered at the Quamichan Hotel to welcome Mr. Geoffrey Elliot home again after a ten months' absence, a trifling ride of 4,000 miles, and some little risk of colliding with pom-pom bullets, Mauser pillules, and such like. To their satisfaction, he came back sound, never having been sick or sorry from start to finish.

Under the genial chairmanship of Capt. Barclay, R. N., the men of the district vied at a dinner at the Quamichan Hotel to show Mr. Elliot and his comrade, Mr. Fraser, what they thought of them. The dinner, which was excellent, passed off with such quiet decorum that one gentleman living in the outskirts of the district slept undisturbed through the whole night, and it is a wicked libel to say that he was born deaf. The speeches, Major Mutter said, were very full; so were the hearts of Mr. Elliot's neighbor's. That was all, and, thanks to the fine voices of Messrs. Evans, Hook, Mutter and others, and the excellent recitation of Dr. Lucas. The only disappointment was the unavoidable absence of Mr. Dickie, M. P. P. The most interesting features of the evening were the reminiscences of the campaign, extracted with difficulty from the two troopers. Amongst other things it was learned that Buller is, to their mind, the best on record, and that Lord Kitchener, though a very capable general, could not hold a candle as a commissariat officer to one Spencer, of Strathcona's Horse, whose work on "Boer pork" is said to be a classic. The thanks of the district are said to be due to Mr. Harry Greaves and Mr. Islay Mutter principally, for the energy they displayed in getting up the successful dinner, and are undoubtedly due to Mrs. Greaves, who surpassed herself and justified Capt. Wolley's remark that the exceptional excellence of the dinner provided could not be altogether due to ordinary causes, but must be accounted for by the fact that the ladies (God bless 'em) all love a soldier.

SOMENOS RANCHER.

IN LODGE ROOMS.

Meetings and Socials in Which Society Members Will Participate.

Far West lodge, No. 1, will hold a social dance in K. of P. Hall on Tuesday evening. Invitations can be had from the committee, L. Oliver, T. Gold, P. Barnhart and C. Wourk. All members of the order are cordially invited.

At the last regular meeting of the Companions of the Forest, there were two initiations and two more applications for membership were favorably considered. The Primrose ball committee are working hard, and no effort will be spared to make this event as successful as it has been in former years.

The next regular meeting of Banner lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., will be held in K. of P. Hall to-morrow evening at 8 p. m. sharp. Several candidates will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is desired.

JONES CRANE & CO

Prior to taking in new furniture we shall hold a semi-annual clearance

Auction Sale

At the City Mart, 73 Yates Street,

2 P. M. Tuesday, April 9th

Comprising: Square Piano; Cottage Piano; Bedsteads; Box and Wool Mattrasses; Ottoman, Oak Hat Stand; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Kitchen Utensils; Churn; Refrigerators; Baby Buggies; Bicycles; Carpets, Etc. Also

Algerian Table and Cushion Covers

Part of a valuable consignment and worthy the attention of such as admire genuine woven Tapestry in artistic designs. Tel. 294. Terms Cash.

Any other stocks held by Victorians can be offered att he same time each day. A regular commission will be charged and all sales will be strictly on commission.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.

Joshua Davies

AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions to sell by Public Auction at

FAIRFIELD

The late residence of

SIR JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, K. C. M. G.

Choice Antique Household Furniture

On Wednesday, April 10, 1901 at 11 o'clock, a. m.

CATALOGUES will be ready on Saturday, April 6th, at my office and at Fairfield. Goods on view on the 6th, 8th and 9th from 2 to 4 o'clock, p. m.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

THEATRICAL

James Neill, who appears at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday and Thursday with his talented company, in presentations of "Nell Gwynn," and "Under Two Flags," has been giving advice to those who yearn to go on the stage. He says in fact: "As we have nothing in this country answering to the Paris conservatoire, let the beginner, when he or she have learned the alphabet of their art, seek an engagement with a company playing a repertoire of several pieces. No other means of instruction open to them will be so valuable. They will learn then if they are observant and studious the requirements of acting, and wherein they and others fail to meet these requirements. I suggest a company playing many plays, because there they will get opportunities to play many different kinds of parts, and the true actor is the versatile one. Mr. Irving once said: "If one can be acceptable in widely diversified parts one will be acceptable in any play." And true is it that the requirements of the so-called stock company are the most exacting and the methods the most severe.

"But while the young man or woman is an observant member of a professional company studying meanwhile and noting by experience the effect of one method or another, let them shun as they would shun the plague, shun without ceasing, and, if necessary, with fasting and prayer, the deadliest of all artistic sins, artificiality, and what might be called in race track parlance, "grand stand plays" for the sake of gaining temporary success.

"In other words, do the best you possibly can and be sincere.

"Feel what you say and the emotions you are trying to portray. Otherwise, your work is certain to be artificial, and certain to be recognized by all intelligent minds as such. Never go beyond your feelings. As far as you feel, you are reasonably certain, after you have mastered the necessary forms of expression, to be sincere and convincing. If you must enlarge your action you must first enlarge your feelings, and to do that have recourse to the book always the book.

* * *

Of the presentations of "More Than Queen" by Blanche Walsh and her company who are to appear at the Victoria theatre, a Des Moines paper says:

While the play does not give Miss Walsh the opportunity to display her great power as an actress as did "La Tosca," yet it abounds in strong scenes in which she is most fascinating and magnetic. When she pleads at Napoleon's barred and walled-up door comes her strongest work, and then it is we wish history could put more of command in the part. Her support is wonderfully strong, and William Humphrey as Napoleon is a star in himself. Frank Sheridan as Roustan, the ever faithful Mameluke attendant of the emperor, fills the role to absolute perfection, and his recital of the story of the battle of Austerlitz is one of the cleverest bits of acting seen on the local stage in many a day. The play is perfectly staged, the gowns and costumes are beautiful and historically correct, and the production is almost beyond criticism. It is a production such as Des Moines has the privilege of witnessing only too seldom.

"More Than Queen" the English translation of its French title—was written by Emile Bergerat, and was originally played with some success at the Porte St. Martin theatre, Paris. Then Charles Frederic Nirdlinger and Charles Henry Meltzer made a careful translation of it and further adapted it for the American stage. Miss Julia Arthur, ambitious and well indulged in by her millionaire husband, Mr. B. P. Cheney, gave it such adornment in the way of scenery and costumes as only the most daring and best equipped (financially) could ever have dreamed of, and rang up the curtain on its performance at a prominent New York theatre, last season, with herself in the role of the unhappy Josephine. Miss Arthur shortly after this withdrew from the stage and all of this wealth of theatrical equipment went direct to the storehouse. There it slumbered for several months, until Messrs. Brooks and Stern, the managers of Miss Blanche Walsh, secured it for her. Miss Walsh has the advantage of all the beautiful scenery and costumes which were seen in that memorable production, including the jewelry, copied from the crown jewels of Napoleon.

* * *

The ranks of the actors have suffered heavy and particularly sad losses during the past few months, of men at the head of their profession in their chosen fields, and all men who, considering their age should have been just in their prime. First, Charles H. Hoyt lost reason and then, happily since his malady was incurable, life; last week, Roland Reed, who, like Hoyt, had been the source of innocent amusement for millions, died after a short illness at the age of 45; and now it is reported that Maurice Barrymore is in a hospital for diseased minds.

* * *

In pursuit of her independent course, Mrs. Fiske played in Milwaukee at the Pabst theatre, which has a German stock company that alternates in Milwaukee and Chicago and leaves open occasional dates at the Pabst that are filled by the best English attractions. This theatre, of course, has primarily a German clientele, and none but an English-speaking star or company of unusual note can hope to considerably augment its patronage. Yet for four performances of "Becky Sharp" at the Pabst Mrs. Fiske played to the capacity of the house.

W. T. HARDAKER

THE AUCTIONEER

Is favored with instructions from Mr. B. G. Mackenzie, to sell at his residence, 287 Yates street,

Elegant and Costly

Household Furniture

And Effects

Friday, April 12th, at 2 p.m.

Particulars Wednesday morning.
Everything will be sold without the slightest reserve.
The residence, which is a very desirable one, is to let.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

STRIKE OFF.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space to inform your readers in your next issue that at a meeting of Texada Miners' Union No. 113, W. F. of M., the following resolution was unanimously carried at last night's meeting: Whereas, the management of the Van Anda mines has promised your committee that the Japanese are out of the mines for good, and that the bondholders will run the mines in future and not the old company, as previously reported, it is hereby resolved that the strike be declared off from tonight, April 2, 1901.

I am respectfully yours,
ALFRED RAPER,
Secretary Texada Miners Union No. 113, Western Federation of Miners.
Van Anda, April 3.

Above all things don't become a drunkard; use whiskey moderately and use the best. Jesse Moore "AA" is the purest and best.

Trees! Trees!

CHOICE TREES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Nuts, Filberts, Grapes, Medlars, Figs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries.

Also a fine assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Hardy Azaleas and Rhododendrons. In fact, any kind of Hardy Nursery Stock in first class quality and of all the most desirable varieties. Get Catalogue, or call at

LAYRITZ' NURSERY OA[illegible] ROAD, VICTOR

Mill Wood

From Chemainus.

Stove Lengths, $1.25 Per Load
Also
Dry Cord Wood $3.50
Delivered to any part of City.

J. E. Grice,
200 Cov. St. Phone 149

Use Electric Light!



You'll Be Surprised At Its Brilliance!

You can't make a mistake by adopting it. It's easy to turn on when you want it, It's absolutely safe, It costs very little to have this, the very best of all Lights.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.,
35 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE CITY MARKET

The best and most varied assortment of SEEDS in the Province direct from the Seed Growers.
Onion Sets to raise large onions without trouble. No commission business done.
Sweet Peas, 60 named varieties.
Blood and Bone, the great fertilizer for lawns.

A. W. JONES

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Agent for Sale or Purchase of Realty.
Loans from $1,000 to $20,000 at Lowest Rates.
Representing:
Canada Life Assurance Co.
Caledonian Insurance Co. (Fire) of Edinburgh, and
Phoenix of London.

Office, 28 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ELECTRICAL

CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED.

Complete Installations Our Specialty.
Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

THE SEQUEL OF BOER VS. BRITON

resulting upon Lord Roberts' historical entry into Pretoria, could hardly have been more appropriate. Commenting upon the rejoicings, the Earl of Rosslyn, while a prisoner of war in Pretoria, says:

"Hollander and Britisher, Soldier and Boer Peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a mutual expression of esteem and a glass of

Robert Brown's "FOUR CROWN" Scotch Whisky

THE FINEST WHISKY IN THE WORLD

Sole Proprietors Robert Brown, Ld., 107 Holm St. & 25 Hope St. Glasgow

TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA

Spring Cleaning

You are made aware of the necessity for cleansing your blood in the spring by humors, eruptions and other outward signs of impurity.

Or that dull headache, bilious, nauseous, nervous condition and that tired feeling are due to the same cause—weak, thin, impure, tired blood.

America's Greatest Spring Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It makes the blood rich and pure, cures scrofula and salt rheum, gives a clear, healthy complexion, good appetite, sweet sleep, sound health.

For cleansing the blood the best medicine money can buy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is Peculiar to Itself.

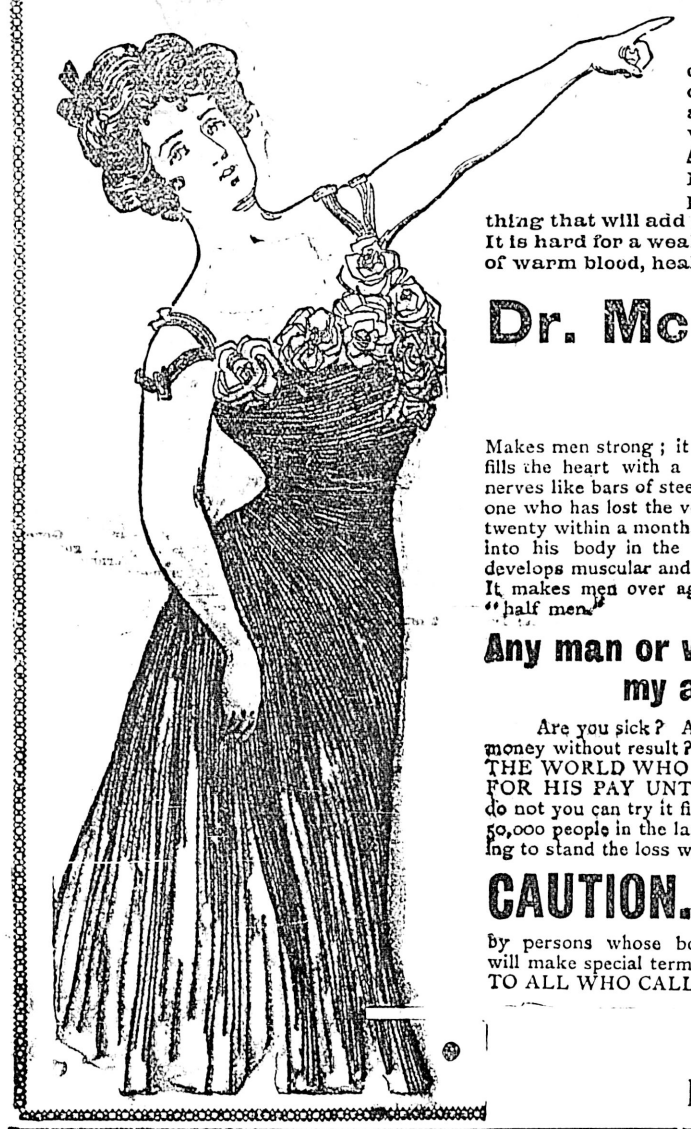
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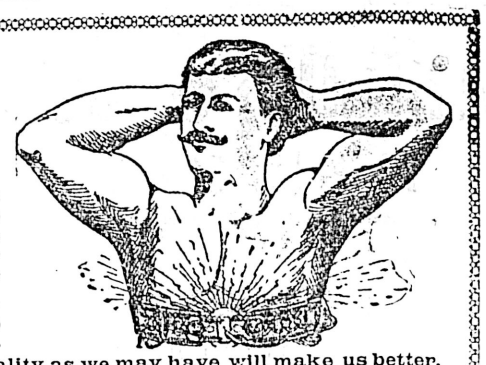
"EXTRA SEC" A VERY DRY WINE
"BRUT" (Nature) absolutely Without Liqueur

ENGLAND'S FAVORITE WINES.

Command Highest Prices In France and Great Britain

MAKES MEN STRONG.





The weak man does not live who cannot be made a better man by wearing my *Electric Belt.* None of us are perfect, and anything that will add more to such vitality as we may have will make us better. It is hard for a weak man to have noble sentiments. Such things are born of warm blood, healthy nerves and a strong heart.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Makes men strong; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyful exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. Give me a man broken down from indiscretions or excesses—one who has lost the very essence of manhood—and I will make him feel like a youth of twenty within a month. How? you ask. Simply by pumping a vital stream of electricity into his body in the right way while he sleeps. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life and restores the feeling of youth, courage and manhood. It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half men."

Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and pay when cured.

Are you sick? Are you a Weak Man? Are you tired of doctoring and paying out money without result? Then come to me or write to me. I AM THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD WHO HAS CONFIDENCE ENOUGH IN HIS REMEDY TO WAIT FOR HIS PAY UNTIL YOU ARE CURED. I know what my Belt will do, and as you do not you can try it first, and I will wait for my pay until you are cured. I have cured 50,000 people in the last twenty years, and though my Belt can't cure every case I am willing to stand the loss where it fails. So come and try it now. You have nothing to lose.

CAUTION. Beware of the old-style, burning electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners. A FREE TEST TO ALL WHO CALL. Send for descriptive book to-day.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY.

Dr. M. C. McLaughlin, 106 Columbia Street, Seattle, Washington.

By H. C. Bailey.

MY LADY OF ORANGE.

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Continued from last Sunday.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE LAST ALLY.

Up to the table I came, and caught Gaspar's hand on the way, and we two men looked deep into each other's eyes. Diedrich Sonoy made room for me beside him, and shook my hand. Cornput played with the papers on the table; and would not look toward me; but the little burgomaster put out his hand timidly, and:

"If you will, sir—" he began.

"Cordieu! Why not?" I cried. And I gripped his hand till his eyes watered.

"I fear we shall need the wisest counsel any man can give us," quoth Sonoy. "I wish the prince were here." I looked at him, questioning fashion. "He lies on a sick bed at Delft," quoth he.

"He is in no danger?" I said, anxiously.

"Nay, I hope not. But no man can do the work of a whole nation and feel no strain."

Laurenz de St. Trond came in quickly, and Sonoy rose to greet him.

"I ask for your counsel on despatches from Alkmaar," Sonoy began. Then, seeing St. Trond's eyes on me, "Perhaps you are surprised, but—"

"Nay, I am not surprised," said St. Trond.

Gaspar had been fumbling among the papers on the table, and then in the clothes of the messenger, who lay asleep on the floor.

"Teufel! Where are the despatches?" he burst out. Sonoy turned.

"Hidden on him, it is likely," he said.

"Then they are under his skin," grunted Gaspar. "Come wake up my friend," and he shook the sleeper, hard, but the fellow only grunted.

"Cordieu! Let be. The man will break else!" cried I. "Why did he bring a stick, think you?" And I caught it up and looked at it. It was thick, but not over heavy. I rose, pushed back my chair, and tried to break it. Cordieu! 'Twas stout as a beam. I drove the point of my dagger in and split it. At the top it was hollow, and there lay a roll of parchment. I handed it to Sonoy.

"To Diedrich Sonoy, Lieutenant Governor of the province of North Holland:

"We have beaten back one storming party, and they have not tried us again. Our powder is all but gone. Our food is scanty. Till the 10th day of October we may hold out. We hope for relief.

"Peter Zeraerto, Burgomaster."

Sonoy read it slowly and our faces all grew grave. "Till the 10th day of October!" he repeated.

There was a long silence, only broken by the burgomaster's fingers tapping the table.

"The fools! The fools! Why must they take sides in the summer?" grunted Gaspar at last. Sonoy waved his hand.

"If the Spaniards lost one thousand in the storm, there are 15,000 still," said I.

"Fifteen thousand!" answered Sonoy. "And to-day is the 26th of September."

"There is nothing to be done," quoth Cornput, airily. "We must hope for the best."

"There is no best," grunted Gaspar.

"We are in God's hand," said the burgomaster.

"Like toys," grunted Gaspar.

"We might, of course, attack Don Frederico," said Cornput.

"With what? Popguns?" quoth Gaspar.

"What say you?" said Sonoy, turning to me.

"There is little to say," I answered. "Hope for the best? Yes, you may do that if you can; but I see little to hope for. To attack Don Frederico is folly—crime. There is no chance, no barest chance of success; and failure leaves Brenthe open to him."

"And yet you might have crushed Alva," said Cornput venomously.

"I might. That I was wrong is not to the purpose. There was a chance then

One thousand against 3,000 it was then: 15,000 to 600 it would be now. We can do nothing."

Sonoy looked at Gaspar.

"And so say I," quoth he.

A map lay on the table beside Sonoy and I bent over it.

"We are helpless," said St. Trond, sadly. The burgomaster looked up.

"We were helpless once in Brenthe," he cried.

I looked from the map to Sonoy, and I saw his eyes were on it too.

"Alva was weak; there was hope for you. There is only despair for Alkmaar," quoth Gaspar.

"There is—despair," said Sonoy slowly, without looking — and he put his finger on the map where a thick red line marked the end of the sea, and he moved his finger slowly along so that I saw it. To and fro his thin white finger moved up and down the line of the coast, like a sentry on guard. We were all silent. I watched Sonoy's finger, and my eyes grew bigger and my hands clenched as I watched it and I knew what he meant. Gaspar lolled back in his chair looking at us lazily from half-shut eyes, with a smile on his face. St. Trond gazed across the room through the window at the houses across the street, but, as I think, he did not see them. The burgomaster fidgeted to and fro, and beat the table with his hands, and shuffled and turned his eyes now to us and now to Cornput, whose whole face was curled up in a sneer at Sonoy and me. No one spoke yet, and Sonoy's finger still moved on the map.

Then Sonoy looked up into my eyes.

"There is—despair!" he repeated. In truth there was, and little else in the justice room at Breuthe then. No one answered him, and he leaned back in his chair, with one hand lying along the arm of it. Then he began to speak slowly, in a deep, resonant voice.

"We are all of one mind," said he. "No force of ours can help Alkmaar in straits like these. There is no hope in us, as you say. But do not forget—in the last resort the man who cares not what he loses must win! We have fought alone and unaided for long. The prince has sought help everywhere and found none. It is only one little corner of North Holland that still is free. If Alkmaar falls, that is the end." He paused for a moment, and then his voice rang out: "Gentlemen we have one last ally, he asks our all as his price, but the sea is stronger than Spain."

"The sea!" cried Cornput and the burgomaster together.

"I have here a letter from the prince, in which he bids me open the sluices of the Zyp and break the dykes if Alkmaar can only be saved by thus. I think the time has come to do it." Ay, William of Orange was a man. We looked at each other.

"Gott! Vitelli will run like a rabbit!" cried Gaspar.

"Well, gentlemen?" said Sonoy.

"But the damage!" cried the burgomaster. "The harvest is not in yet, and the country will be all under water!"

"Naturally," grunted Gaspar.

But consider the losses to the peasantry," cried the burgomaster.

"Think of the loss of Alkmaar," said I.

"Have you counted the cost?" said Cornput, sharply. "It is well enough for those who have no stake in the country to talk glibly of ruining it," and he gave me an angry glance. "But for those of us who are Dutchmen born and bred. It is too heavy a price to pay for Alkmaar."

"Has the prince no stake in the country?" asked St. Trond, quietly. Sonoy sat letting us talk our own way.

"Then you would have Alkmaar go the way of Harlem?" said I, turning on Cornput. "The sack of Harlem all but ruined Orange; what, then of a second Harlem now? Cordieu! Try to see things as they are, Col. van Cornput. Which is the worse? The loss of one harvest or Alva forever?"

"Harvest or no harvest, I know freelances find food," quoth Cornput. "I think of the peasants, whom you know only to plunder."

"This is no time for insults," I cried. "I say it will be better for the peasants themselves that Alkmaar should be saved even thus."

"Even if they all starve," snarled Cornput.

"Cordieu! Can you not see that goes further than Alkmaar. Let Alva once feel that he cannot win, and it is better than the empire at your back."

That is true," said Sonoy.

"What use in driving Alva back if we rui nthe land to do it?" cried Cornput. ruin the land to do it?" cried Cornput.

"You like being beaten, it seems," grunted Gaspar.

"This has gone far enough, gentlemen," said Sonoy. "The question is has the time come to carry out the orders of the prince."

"We have heard the letter from Alkmaar," said I. "What need of more?"

"Ach! None!" grunted Gaspar.

"'Twust be done," quoth St. Trond.

"And you, Col. van Cornput?" said Sonoy. "You are all agreed it seems. I think it folly, but I shall not oppose it."

Gaspar chuckled.

"I suppose it is wise," squeaked the burgomaster.

"Do not think that the ruin of the harvest is a little thing to me," said Sonoy. "No one will suppose that the prince thinks it of small account, but Alkmaar comes first. It must be done."

"They will be glad to hear it in Alkmaar," grunted Gaspar. "Eh, my friend?" and he stirred the sleeping messenger with his foot. The man moved, turned over, and sat up, rubbing his eyes.

"Ah! . . . . . You have the despatches, your honor?" he said, sleepily.

"Yes, we have found them. What is your name?"

"Peter Van der Mey, carpenter of Alkmaar, your honor. Will you relieve us?"

"We shall break the dykes," said Sonoy. "O, then they'll run. Truly, your honor?"

"I say it. You have come here safely. Will you go back with letters from me?"

"Yes, indeed, your honor. Ah! . . . . and he yawned again. "I have traveled a day and a half without sleep, please your honor," he said apologetically.

"Good!" grunted Gaspar, rubbing his hands. "Any fights, friend?"

"Only once, sir. Three of Alva's walloons. Ah! . . . . . I had to hide the bodies."

"Teufel! Three with that stick? The brave Peter!"

"Ah! . . . If it please your honor . . . . . ah! . . . I may . . . . . sleep a little," and he fell fairly asleep while he spoke.

"Gott! He deserves a bed, the brave Peter," quoth Gaspar, and he picked the long, lean form up in his arms and stalked off toward the door.

"Will your lieutenant take charge of the Zyp sluices?" quoth Sonoy.

"A good man for the work," said I.

"Ay, ay, I'll sit on the sluices," grunted Gaspar, looking back over his shoulder.

"You had best have a strong guard," Cornput said, with a sneer, "or the peasants you think so much of will shut them for you."

"Let them try," grunted Gaspar, and went out.

"The peasants will not love being ruined," quoth Cornput.

"O, be silent, in God's name, sir!" cried Sonoy. "Do you think we love to ruin them?"

"Some of us, perhaps," said Cornput, with a glance at me.

"Be silent!" thundered Sonoy.

CHAPTER XVII.

A CHANGED MAN.

St. Trond andI walked back to the burgomaster's house together.

"The prince is a brave man," said St. Trond.

"Cordieu! Yes. Many of his wise servants will not love him for this plan—like this fool Cornput."

"You do not love Col. van Cornput. Indeed, you have reason. Little things take up his mind. But I, too, feel for the peasants."

"And do you think I do not? I am no Dutchman, like you; I look at things only as a soldier, you say. True enough, but I am not so mad as to care nothing for the loss of good corn, good cattle, good Pyes. I would give my right hand to save Alkmaar in another way—if it were possible.

We walked on in silence for a little way.

"Do you remember I once told you that your deeds were like those of two different men?" said St. Trond. "Now I begin to wonder if it was one man who fought for Alva, and saved the town by a plan like Alva's own, and I wonder if that man is dead, and in his place is another, who takes the blame for a folly of mine, who will not save his own life at the cost of disobedience, and who tells me that he cares for our Dutch peasantry not less than I. Would you have spoken like that three weeks ago? Or are you changed?

"I told you before I am the same man," said I. "If I am changed—why, I did not know it."

"That may be," quoth St. Trond, and we walked on without speaking again. His words hung in my mind. A changed man Well, I am not sure of it even now. There is much of the old free lance spirit hangs round me still, and I do not wish it away. I have never been a good man as Laurenz de St. Trond was good; my paths have not lain that way. I have done things—O, more than one—from which St. Trond would have shrunk as fouler far than death. I have done these things—and these more than one—in thrs same foul way, by lies and by murder—that were good—I will maintain it—good, and when done St. Trond thought more of the result than I. It is the same man that can see the good end, and that uses the foul means.

I remember talking with Gaspar once as I write now, and he sat tugging at his beard and chuckling now and again.

"Same man? Umph! Have you always seen these good ends so clear?" quoth he. "Don't be consistent and philosophical! Gott! Are men run into moulds?"

You cannot make war in white gloves, and above all, war with Alva. But have I always known what was the good end? as Gaspar asked. Well, I have loved a woman, that is much; I have loved Gabrielle, that is more.

We went into the house and the door of the garden stood open. I saw a flutter of a pale blue dress, and I burst out. She was hurrying away from me.

"Gabrielle," I cried.

She did not run she did not even look toward me, but she dittted across the garden and sat herself down on the old stone seat.

"Well, sir," she said, with a little smile. "How can I thank you, Gabrielle." I said softly, and I knelt down and kissed her hand.

"Why, you might have come sooner!" she said with the tinies! taut. "And—that is my hand."

I sprang up and caught her to me and kissed her mouth and her eyes.

"My dear love," said I.

"Yes," she answered softly.

There was not a sound in the bare garden.

"May I sit down, please?" she said, with laughing eyes.

"Gabrielle, you must be very tired! And you have been waiting for me so long. I am very sorry, dear. You want to sleep?"

"I have been waiting very long," she said, and the smile went away and came back. "I am not tired now. Do you really want me to go?"

"Do you think so?" I asked with a laugh.

"You seem to like to look at me," she said, and I sat down beside her.

"Strange, is it not?"

"Why, I suppose—you are trying to find out my black side?" and her eyes danced.

"I am not such a fool!"

"You would not like to see it?"

"I can only see what is Gabrielle," said I. "Do you know your father tells me I am a changed man. Are you sure you recognize me?"

"Changed?" she asked. "Yes, I seem to know you. Do you see yourself?" and she turned her eyes to mine.

"Yes, I see myself there," I said, and I kissed them.

"That shuts them up, you see."

"It's a hard world. But I have not seen myself so often there as to be sure that I see the same man."

"The man you are to me is there."

"Gabrielle, you have not let me thank you, and you saved my life."

"O, that is not true, you know. But I like to hear you say it."

"And I'll say it again. You saved my life, dear."

"No. It was your lieutenant. O, he is a grand man!"

"Yes, Gaspar is a friend," said I. "Praise him as much as you will, love. But you dared to go to Vermeil."

"Ah, that man," she cried with a sob. "And he sat here yesterday—and then in the court this morning—O!"

She hid her face in her hands, and the sobs shook her.

"My love, my love, forget him," I cried, and I put my arm around her and stroked her hair. "There was nothing could save him. It was a quick death." But the sobbing went on, and I said no more, but drew her still closer to my side. Her tears came quickly and she grew quieter at last. "Do you know what I think of most?" said I:

"A lad came up across the down;
Heigho, the folly!
A lass went out beyond the town;
Heigho, the folly!"

I hummed the words over and she lifted a tear-stained face and misty eyes to mine.

"You heard?" she murmured.

"Who sang it? Was it meant for me?" And she gave a happy sigh.

"But I did not like that verse best," I said, and I went on:

"My love I gave for good, for ill;
Heigho, the folly!
For good, for ill, yours am I still,
Heigho, the folly!"

"Yes, I sang that," she murmured. "Were you—glad?"

"Did you not mean me to be?"

"Sir you were?"

"So I was."

"Even when you did not know—"

"Even when I did not know whether I was to be hanged or not."

She winced a little and then with a tearful smile.

"And are you quite happy, now?" she said.

Alkmaar came into my head and the dykes that were to be broken, but:

"Yes, I am happy," said I. "And you?"

"O—I! But you used to be always thinking about Alkmaar. You do not deceive a woman who loves you; it can only be done by a knave."

"And would you not have me think of Alkmaar?"

"O, yes. I know you think you could have saved it. I know you did more than any other man could have done."

"But I know no man can save it now!"

"It will fall?" she cried.

"No. It will not fall. Diedrich Sonoy will break the dykes and flood the country!"

"But the farms and villages and the country folk?"

"Must all be drowned together. That is why I think of Alkmaar, because we are come to despair! O, we shall beat Alva in the end, but how many will be left to tell the tale? O, for five thousand men at my back, and I would save the poor peasantry!"

Is mine a poor love story? It may be, young mistress. Little, you say, has love to do with war and statecraft, and the things of the world. Perhaps you are right; you may be happier with nothing to think of but him; you like to believe he thinks of nothing but you. But if that is all your love means to him I hold him something less than a man. The love I put highest—cordieu! The love we put highest—is the love that makes a man do. Alkmaar came between Gabrielle and me? I forgot her in thinking of the cause? Nay, if you know that, you know more of me than either Gabrielle or I.

"I know you would save them if it could be done," she said. "But the poor country folk, like those at Veermut, where I was before you found me. It must mean death to them, even if they are not drowned. They will have no corn left!"

"Yes," I answered, slowly, "yes. That is true. But the only way to save Holland is to teach Alva that we care for nothing but victory over him. It is no thing to take lightly, and do you wonder my thoughts run to Alkmaar and the peasants?"

"I would not have you forget them," said she sadly. "It seems to me terrible. But I trust you. The poor country folk!" So we went back to the house sadly.

The poor country folk!

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE LATEST NEWS.

On the next day, the 27th of September, back to Alkmaar went the brave carpenter Peter van der Mey, bearing despatches from Sonoy, bidding them take heart, for the end was coming soon. The end was coming, indeed; and now we had decided to do it, there was not one of us, I think, but shrank in his heart from breaking the dykes.

"When they light three beacons in Alkmaar I break the dykes—to put them out, I suppose. Gott! I said I would do it, and I will; but captain; I will see those three beacons first, and that sober," quoth Gaspar.

"I like it no more than you," said I. "But it will drive Alva back."

"Ach! yes, there will be no more Alva when I have once played with their sluices. Nor anyone else, perhaps. Gott! I should like to see Vitelli swim!"

"How many men will you take?"

"Fifty will serve. I want to bring them all back. And when those fools in Alkmaar once see my beacon from the Zyp, I will be sworn their three will soon follow. Then, with broken dykes, we shall have to run without much time to look at the path, and a crowd would be in the way."

"O, one from you, three from them, is it so?"

"Ach, yes; our friend Diedrich is fond of fire—and water too, it seems."

A man coming into Breuthe in the end of that September would have thought a pestilence was in the town. Men went about their work with grave faces, and passed one another in the streets without a word. A cloud of silence and gloom seemed to have settled upon us, and every night at dusk, when the day's work was done, the shrill, harsh bells rang out and men and women hurried to their meeting houses to listen to sermons and prayer. Then two hours or more later they would come out into the darkness and hurry home; the women clung tight to the arms of the men, looking up into their faces, and the stolid, flat-cheeked burghers pressed their thick lips together and had no comfort to give.

There was no comfort; there could be no comfort till the deed was done and the sea had washed Alva away, aye, and much else besides—till the waves had come in over the fair golden fields and the trim homesteads with their little square beds of flowers; till the waves had gone back again, and the dykes were built once more, and we in the towns came out to count the bodies lying on the dank salt soil of the men and women and children who had died for their little flat land.

Gaspar and Zouch rode out to save Alkmaar—a stalwart, stern little party, with no jests among them all. Very slowly the days went by, and the watchers on the walls saw no three lights coming out of the southern sky. The hour was not yet.

In very evil case were we; in case still worse we were like to be soon. And Don Frederico with a grip like his father's bulldog jaws, still kept his lines drawn tight round Alkmaar. The season was growing late, the weather was breaking fast and the Spanish camp, never too cleanly, must have been miry indeed.

Don Frederico knew nothing of our plans at first but vague news came to him at last of the guard that had come to the sluices. O, Gaspar had shown himself, to be sure. So, then, he knew our purpose, and still he kept up the siege. Neither man nor God should tear Alkmaar out of his grasp. And silently he dared us to do our worst. I had hoped, without confessing it to myself, I had hoped even for Don Frederico It might be enough to know what we meant to do. Well, I was wrong; he knew, and the siege went on still.

Gaspar's beacon had flamed and died away. There was no answer; Alkmaar was bearing its agony to the last, and Don Frederico was resolved to spare it nothing. But there on the Zyp lay Gaspar and his men, and they had a resolve too.

To be continued next Sunday.

AN UNEXPLAINED IMPULSE.

That of Some Persons to Leap When They Look Down From High Places.

From New Orleans Times Democrat.

"The strange temptation to cast themselves into space which assails so many people when they look down from high places is very hard to account for scientifically," said a well-known neurologist of this city. "It has undoubtedly been the cause of hundreds of cases of self-destruction, yet it certainly cannot be classed as a suicidal impulse, because those who experience it invariably resist with all their strength and hang back in an agony of dread and repulsion. They don't want to kill themselves, but some power stronger than will, stronger even than love of life, draws them irresistibly over the brink."

"People with this single infirmity," continued the doctor, "should never expose themselves to danger, because the impulse acts automatically, and may at any moment pass beyond control. On one occasion, when I was considerably younger than I am at present, I undertook to cure a patient who couldn't look from a height, and the experience left an everlasting impression on my mind. He was a big, strapping fellow of 35 or so, a cabinetmaker by trade, and the last man, apparently, to be bothered by nervous fancies. I had an idea that by making him look persistently into space for a certain length of time each day, I could drive away the dread and the impulse. So I took him to the top of a six-story building that had a flat roof, and told him to lie down on his stomach so only the upper part of his face projected over the edge, and look at the street. He was very reluctant to try it. 'I'm afraid to, doctor,' he said, earnestly. 'If I do, my legs will fly up in the air, and I'll go over sure.'

"'Oh, nonsense,' I said, laughing. 'How in the world could your legs fly up in the air? How can you possibly fall when your whole body is stretched out flat on the roof?'

"'I don't care,' he insisted, doggedly. 'I know my legs will fly up in the air if I try to look over the edge.'

"After a great deal of persuasion I finally induced him to lie down as I had directed, telling him to shut his eyes until he became composed. As soon as he opened them and looked down into the street, a strong shudder ran through his body, and I knew he must be suffering mortal agony, but I was determined to go through the lesson, and urged him strongly not to draw back. Possibly a minute elapsed and then a shocking thing occurred. Suddenly and without the slightest warning he seized the edge of the parapet with both hands, drew his body violently forward, at the same time flinging up his legs, and would undoubtedly have gone over the edge if I had no thrown myself instantly on his back.

"The movement was purely convulsive and involuntary. He could no more help it than he could help breathing, but it made my blood run cold to think what might have happened. How could I have explained myself had he fallen? I might readily have been suspected of murder. I dragged him back and we went downstairs, a pretty badly agitated couple. Since then I have tried no more experiments along that line."

GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

When you ask for any of Dr. Chase's Remedies look for his portrait and signature on the box, otherwise you may get an imitation. Beware of the druggist who tries to induce you to take something said to be "just as good." If he substitutes medicines he will substitute drugs in prescription. Insist on getting what you ask for and remember that there are no family remedies to be compared to those of Dr. A. W. Chase, author of the famous Recipe Book.

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LIME AND MICRO-ORGANISMS.

It has long been known that lime was necessary in conjunction with carbonaceous matter to feed the nitrifying germs in the soil, but that the soil contains myriad of other germs which disintegrate and break up the various mineral matters in the soil was a sealed book to our scientists until Prof. McAlpine made his notable pronouncement. The soil it seems is a seething mass of bacteria, which are all the time at work breaking up the fertilizing matter in the soil, and preparing it for the growing crops. These germs must do their work before manures can have any effect on the crop, and a knowledge of these soil germs, which are most favorable for the functions of soil bacteria, show that lime is of primary importance to their activity. Lime is certainly the basic constituent of soil fertility. Without a full supply of lime in the soil there cannot be any fertility. Lime is essential to the activity of the "bacterium nitrificans," or the nitrifying germ, and Prof. McAlpine tells us that manure—dung—in conjunction with lime is essential to the activity of the other soil germs. It is plain then that those other germs differ little in their requirements from the germs of nitrification. If we supply the well-known requirements for the nitrifying germs—carbonaceous matter and lime—we also supply the precise requirements for those other soil germs which Prof. McAlpine tells us of. The moral for the farmer in now plain: Supply the soil with plenty of humus matter and lime.

The farmer must now work on bacteriological lines. The old idea was that when you applied much manure it fed the plant. That theory is now entirely exploded, because unless your soil was germ occupied you could not grow anything. The growth of plants is entirely dependent upon soil-organisms. (The different members of the leguminosae have little roots or nodules on the roots, without which these plants could not grow. These nodules are termed "symbosis" or "symbotic" plants, and are nothing less than a special form of bacteria or germ plant growth, similar in many ways to "bacterium nitrificans," but unlike the latter, they are able to get food from other sources—the air—rather than from the soil. In order to make a soil fertile one must have all the different soil-organisms working in unison, and without which it is absolutely useless to expect good crops. The point is not to weaken the plants, but to supply those organisms which they demand. They must have lime compounds in the soil. If this is not realized failure must inevitably result. In Britain sulphate of ammonia is in much better repute than nitrate of soda, because in undergoing the first change in the soil the soda was not worth anything. They are mixing nitrate with lime, and the lime was bound to nurture the plants, and with sulphate they are getting better feeding powers.

Great slaves are those micro-organisms. If one feeds them big crops are obtained, and you make money where you were losing. One of the points to remember in any over-cropped soils is that lime is fast disappearing from the surface soil more rapidly than anything else, and it is, apparently, as essential to put lime on as the most concentrative fertilizer we could obtain, even more so. These micro-organisms must have, and they must be maintained, those minute quantities of lime compounds in order to get in their work. There is a great change in the advice of scientists lately, and, concomitantly, is the practice of our best farmers in the quantity of lime used per acre. Not so very long ago an application of anything less than two tons per acre was considered of little value. Like many other fallacies locked up by scientific men, this theory has long since been entirely exploded. Two tons of lime to the acre is now, in the light of our twentieth century science, the work of a lunatic, and it is perfectly inexcusable to use a dressing of ten hundred weight, though many use that amount, and more; yet five hundred pounds of caustic lime is now considered sufficient and this amount should be applied once in three or four years. In a four year rotation the lime should be applied at the time the manure is spread. The great difficulty, so far, is in spreading so small a quantity of lime as five or six hundred weight over an acre in the absence of lime spreaders, as they have in the Old Country. We think our manufacturers of agricultural implements should supply us with some machine for spreading small quantities of lime on the land. The best way to spread five hundred weight of quick-lime over an acre, is to mix the lime with ten times its bulk of earth and spread with shovels from the cart or waggon.

The Thomas Phosphate had indirect value because of the quantity of lime which it contains, but as to spreading this basic slag on land! Well, I would as soon apply lime any time. Cannot someone give us a machine that would not be too costly to apply the Thomas Phosphate as well as the lime on the land?

J. A. McDonald, of the Hermanville, P. E. I., in Farming World.

BROOD MARES AND FOALS.

Gratton Stock Farm, of Illinois, gives its methods as follows in "The Horseman." "We are prepared to agree with you that the care of brood mares and foals is of the utmost importance to those in the breeding business, whether they are in the business for profit or pleasure, and the writer never saw a futurity won but what he speculated as to the treatment the winner received from the time he was foaled until he won his important race. As to our methods of treating mares and colts, will say we are great believers in plenty of exercise in the open air, with plenty of good wholesome food, and above all, plenty of pure water. We have some thing more than 800 feet of deep, roomy sheds on the Gratton farm, so that our mares are comfortable in the open air, it matters not how badly it storms. In the yard, which these sheds surround, we have racks, which we keep filled with timothy hay and shredded corn fodder, thus allowing them to choose the food they like best, and we notice part of the day they will eat corn fodder and part of the day, hay. Aside from this, during the cold winter months, we feed corn on the cob. In the warmer days during the winter we add to this feed carrots, and toward spring we feed the mares twice a week equal parts of bran and oats, which we thoroughly cook in a steam cooker. Our mares always keep fat during the winter, and we have never had a mare become sick from any disease whatever where allowed the freedom of the yard or sheds. Since wintering our mares in this way, our greatest difficulty has been to keep them from taking on too much flesh.

"As to our method of treating colts: We teach them to eat oats as soon after they are foaled as possible, and we keep oats before the youngsters always. This is a simple matter and can be accomplished by building a pen in the pasture near the watering place. Mares will usually spend considerable time where they go for water, and by building an oat pen at that point the youngsters always have plenty of time to eat oats. As a rule, we feed the mares no grain in summer. In case one does not do well on grass, then we separate her from the herd and feed her twelve quarts a day of oats and bran.

The youngsters receive no special attention until they are four months old. Then we wean them, as we think it is too great a tax on the dam to take care of two colts for more than four months of the year. When we separate them from their mothers we halter break them thoroughly. As soon as they become tractable and forget their mothers we turn them out in an open meadow and give them all the oats they will eat until November. Then we put them on cooked food twice a week and begin educating them to eat carrots. This is their diet until spring. The only change made is to change the cooked food to four times a week during the winter. Of course they always have timothy hay before them after they are taken off the grass. We prefer a good sprinkling of red clover in the hay we feed young colts.

"Our housing for them is a good, big, roomy shed, open to the south. For instance, this winter we will keep thirty-odd colts in a shed twenty-two feet in width by seventy-five feet in length, closed on all but the south end. Surrounding this shed there is about an acre and a quarter of ground, so they can exercise at will.

"Believing in pure water, we have running water in all the yards the year round. We are fortunate in having a flowing well. Our water never freezes, consequently the animals have water before them constantly. In other words, we believe in letting brood mares and colts eat when they are hungry and drink when they are thirsty, and take their exercise when they please, and we never have the least trouble in keeping the youngsters fat, healthy and growing. As they live in the open air, we are never trouble with lice, distemper, or any of those ailments that seem to be so prevalent among stock that is kept confined in close quarters in hot barns during the winter."

Say! cried the first 'longshoreman, ain't yer got any better sense than to be smokin' while we're handlin' these kegs of powder Don't yer know there was an explosion last week that blowed up a dozen men?

"Faith, replied Cassidy, that cud never heppen here.

Why not?

Bekase, there's only two av us workin' here.—Philadelphia Press.

If you want a healthy drink try Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.



Summer Suits

JUST OPENED. PRICES, $8, $10, $12, $14

Every Suit Guaranteed to Fit and Wear.

30 Cases

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Eastern Tailor-Made Suits

To measure. Fit and finish guaranteed. New spring samples now ready.

PRICES $15.00, $17.00, $19.00 per Suit



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New Hats

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NEW! NEAT! NOBBY!

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By H Mortimer Lamb.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE YUKON.

Since the first great rush to the Yukon gold fields in 1898, the conditions of life in that region have changed greatly for the better. "The Klondike" is no longer regarded as a sort of hell to which men voluntarily went at imminent risk for the sake of a golden bait held out by a malicious devil who thus lured his victims on to face death in the deep snow of the passes, in the rapids of the river, in the bitter cold and hardship of the long over-land journey, or if these dangers were surmounted, by starvation or scurvy the moment the goal was safely reached. Nous avons change tout cela, and it is safe to say that to-day that the prospector and miner in the Yukon has if anything less hardship to face than had those earlier adventurers in the days of Ballarat or even the Californian excitements in the fifties. Dawson itself from all the late accounts, is little, if any different in point of civilizing influences and advantages, from the more advanced towns of interior British Columbia, while owing to improved means of communication and the telegraph the necessities of life are now relatively cheap. All this must have a great immediate effect in further stimulating mining activity throughout the northern territory, cheaper living means cheaper labor and consequently cheaper mining, with the consequent widening of the productive area, by the operation of ground heretofore regarded as insufficiently rich to pay for the working. Nor have the government been backward lately in rendering the lot of the Yukon miner less arduous and not only has the royalty tax been reduced fifty per cent. but several important innovations have been made in the regulations which will undoubtedly work an extraordinary effect on the expansion of the industry. Of these innovations the more important are: The throwing open of all crown claims and fractions in the territory, save a few for compensation in litigation, amounting to thousands of properties; the refusal of the government to grant applications for fifty or more hydraulic leases on many of the principal creeks of the district; the issuance of an order from Ottawa that surveying to the amount of $100 be allowed to apply on representation on quartz; and another sweeping order in the council from Ottawa is that hereafter the restrictions of districts in the Yukon, confining a miner to one claim to the several sub-districts be abolished, and that he be allowed to stake at least one claim on every bench, gulch or river in the territory, and another order that a man may at any time abandon a claim that does not pay and stake a second claim on the same creek on proper proof of no pay on the abandoned property. Heretofore the Klondike country was divided into six districts and a miner could stake but one claim in each district. Now there is no limit save one to each bench, river or creek.

The crown properties just thrown open to staking are the last, with the exception of a few kept for compensation in cases of litigation, that the government has reserved and practically clears out the governments stock of mines in the Yukon. The choice properties were sold at auction during the winter. Hereafter no reservations of mining property are to be made in the territory, or, more plainly speaking, to the unacquainted, in the British Yukon. It is the common belief that the evident intention of the government is now to expand the mining industry in the Yukon to its maximum capicity, and allow the prospector and the working miner the widest latitude possible, so that he may help increase the activity and prosperity of the region.

The refusal to grant the concessions applied for for scores of hydraulic mining schemes on many creeks, rivers and gulches of the territory, is considered by the individual miners as greatly widening the range given them in prospecting and to be a liberal policy.

Pending these applications thousands of acres of land on gold bearing creeks have been closed against prospecting. The blight is now off. Many of these concessions contain thousands of acres alone, and extend in many single instances miles up and down creeks. They were like great prohibitive blankets. The applicants in many cases, it is considered, were not men of capital, and merely wanted to acquire the properties for speculation purposes.

All things considered the prospects for an exceedingly busy summer in the Yukon are very bright, and it will be more than surprising if the gold production this year does not greatly exceed by at least a third that of 1900.

OIL NEAR NELSON.

Nowadays, at least among speculators of Ecattle and San Francisco an oil spring is more to be desired—on a prospectus—than a gold mine, be the latter never so rich, and the existence of the former never so problematical. It will therefore interest these gentry to learn of a recent discovery of certainly most natural oil which occurred the other day near Nelson. The authors of this find were officials of the C. P. R. who attracted one day by the varied colored lines in the eddies of the waters near Bonnington Falls and on the line of the railway, were induced to further investigate with the result that they were confirmed in the opinion that these lines were caused by the presence of oil on the face of the waters, obvious conclusion being that a natural oil spring existed in the immediate neighborhood. An expert was forthwith despatched to the spot, who reported that while oil was undoubtedly present, the source from which it sprang, being in fact, the grease saturated rails and sleepers of the railway—was rather too near the surface to render the exploitation of the occurrence worthy serious effort. The discoverers, however, are not at all satisfied with the report, and if there is not ere long a Nelson Oil Trust in competition with Mr. Rockfeller it won't be their fault. If in consequence a new industry is created whereby oil may be cheaply extracted from railway ties, what enormous developments might not be expected from the prospecting and operation of so extensive a productive vein as that contained between the rails of the transcontinental route between Montreal and Vancouver. But as traffic to some extent might be interfered with it is probably certain opposition to the industry might be feared from so grasping a monopoly as the C. P. R.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM THE LARDEAU.

Considering the inadequacy of transportation facilities at present in the Lardeau, the ore productions to date are quite notable, as the following figures corrected to the end of last week show:

The following are the ore shipments made to March 23rd, from the Lardeau.

	Pounds.	Gross Value.
Silver Cup	2,040,000	$150,960,00
Nettie L	940,000	58,750,00
Triune	185,000	23,751,00
Cromwell	13,000	793,77
St. Elmo	12,000	510,00
Ethel	34,000	1,596,00
Broadview.	52,000	1,664,00
Great Northern.	56,000	1,344,00
Lade Group	12,000	1,320.00
	3,104,000	$225,688,29

NEW METHOD OF TREATING ROSSLAND ORES.

It is announced that the Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star have under contemplation the bringing in of water from near Sheep lake and the erection of one or two very large concentrators. A line to bring in the water will cost $150,000 and the concentrators will cost considerably more, as they will be of large capacity. When the plants are in operation it is claimed that $4 ore can be made to pay as the ores can be concentrated from three to ten into one at a cost of 60 cents to the ton. The operation of this plant would mean double the output of the camp, and it is proposed that the idea should be put in practice immediatly.

ROSSLAND'S PRODUCING MINES.

Commenting on the record production from this camp during the past few weeks the Rossland Miner predicts that in another four years the present output will be more than double, and possibly trebled. The Le Roi No. 2 shipped this week upward of 1,000 tons, which is a phenomenal showing for a mine that is yet in the first year of its shipping stage. Great as is this export, it is barely more than a half of what this mine will be steadily turning out within the next twelve months. The Rossland Great Western will be found even a greater property, and should certainly within the same period of time be able to ship within a few tons of what the Centre Star is now putting out. At present the ore, especially that coming from the upper levels, is somewhat mixed, but as depth is gained the ore bodies not only become more numerous but are also more solid and free from dykes. The people of even this camp have been apt to think that, after all, there is no mine with the exception of the Centre Star and the Le Roi with a preference to the last. The War Eagle used to be believed in, but the barrenness of the seventh zone has sent its admirers into the background. This will be found to be a false version of the matter, and the War Eagle will yet be found to be at least as good as was thought of it few years ago. In addition to this are the Le Roi No. 2 and the Rossland Great Western, which will also be mines of the first rank, excepting the Le Roi. This is particularly true of the Rossland Great Western, which will presently prove by its output that it is alone capable of sending out what was the total amount of the camp in 1898. The Iron Mask is another splendid property which, with some capital expended in placing some modern equipments into the mine will be able to ship ten times its present output.

RECENT DIVIDENDS.

This last week the St. Eugene declared another dividend of 3 per cent. on its capital stock, and the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate which own a large holding of St. Eugene shares, also declared a dividend in the same proportion. Meanwhile it is noted that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Payne Mining Company in Montreal it was decided in the interests of conservative management to withhold the quarterly dividend, which has been distributed at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and to utilise these funds for the purposes of future development work. Shareholders have consequently been informed that: "In view of unexpected delays in the development of No. 8 tunnel and the necessity of keeping a good cash reserve on hand which at present amounts to over $125,000, the directors have decided to pass the dividend for the present quarter."

This may be and probably is the wisest policy, but in view of the feeling in the East towards B. C. it will certainly not assist in restoring the confidences of the market in British Columbia mines. Payne is largely held in Montreal. A year ago it was quoted on the Exchange above par. It is now selling below 40c.

A PROMISING SLOCAN MINE.

"Dry Ores" are at present in great demand by the local smelters and mines producing this class of ore are consequently in a particularly advantageous position. As they can get specially cheap rates from the smelters, the fluctuations of lead markets do not materially affect their production, as is the case with the "wet ores" of the Slocan. Much attention has been recently directed to the dry-ore belt on Sloean lake, in which a number of promising mines are being developed. Among these is the Hewitt, near Silverton, which has been shipping steadily since September last, ore ranging in value from 55 to 125 ounces in silver. An average weekly output of three car-loads is being made meanwhile, and the shipments may be continued on this basis for an indefinite period.

CLEAN UP AT THE BEN D'OR.

The first clean-up of the season was completed at the Ben D'Or mine last week. The mill started on March 1st and continued until the 25th, running about twenty-four days, and crushing in that time 500 tons of ore, which averaged in the neighborhood of $5,000. The mill started at once and is running well. The mine is in very good condition. The ledge in No. 3 tunnel which is the lower level is holding its own in width and contains its values as before. During the winter a large ledge in No. 1 tunnel was struck but as yet the values have not been ascertained.

Several improvements have been made in connection with the working of the mine, such as less handling of the ore, etc., which will tend to reduce the running expenses of the company considerably. The tailings which were dumped into the creek last season, are this year being saved and cribbing has been built to hold them for future treatment.

WATCHING THE BORDER.

Precautions Along Southern Border of British Columbia.

Dr. Sinclair, of Rossland, spent yesterday in Nelson, says the Miner of Wednesday. He is Dominion quarantine officer for British Columbia and in this capacity has full charge of the quarantine stations at the international boundary line and is charged with the onerous task of providing that no persons from suspected districts across the line are permitted to enter the province without establishing clean bills of health and undergoing vaccination if deemed necessary. Discussing the work under his department, Dr. Sinclair says:

"The quarantine now maintained by the Dominion of the boundary is perfect. It is next to impossible for dangerous persons to get over the line into Canada, although the attempt is frequently made. At Northport the arriving trains from the south are detained and the doors of the coaches locked until the accredited agent of the Dominion, a medical practitioner of the state of Washington, passes through and inspects the passengers. Then the cars are unlocked. Parties boarding the train after the inspector finishes his work do not escape. The fact of their being aboard is wired ahead, and on the arrival of the train the offenders are detained and placed under arrest if necessary. The customs officer at Waneta has been placed under the direction of the quarantine for the department, and it is part of his routine duty to look after persons who attempt to cross into the province on foot. A number of people do this, but whenever discovered they are subjected to a rigid examination and vaccinated or arrested if necessary. On the wagon road leading from Northport to Rossland, similar precautions are observed and with excellent results. We have had considerable trouble in enforcing the regulations, particularly at the start, but the system is now working smoothly.

"The necessity for maintaining these precautions will be realized when it is stated that on the Colville reservation the Washington state official under whose direction the matter comes, informs me that there were in March 87 cases of malignant smallpox cases reported, with nine deaths, and at Spokane 19 cases. In Montana and Idaho there are over 500 cases, so that the precautions are thoroughly justified. I am not advised how long the quarantine is to be maintained, but it will be kept up for this month at least.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE

NOTICE.

Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden in the Court House at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates following, namely:

City of Nanaimo, on the 23rd day of April, 1901.

City of New Westminster, on the 23rd day of April, 1901.

City of Nelson, on the 7th day of May, 1901.

City of Revelstoke, on the 7th day of May, 1901.

City of Vernon, on the 15th day of May, 1901.

City of Kamloops, on the 23rd day of May, 1901.

City of Vancouver, on the 21st day of May 1901.

City of Victoria, on the 28th day of May, 1901.

Town of Clinton, on the 28th day of May, 1901.

By Command,
J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 20th March, 1901.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE. CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situate in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Wor

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Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

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HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

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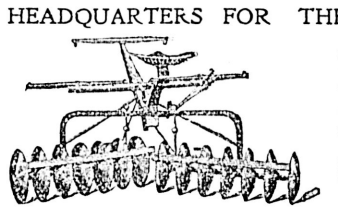
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Seed Drills,
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Planet Jr. Garden Tools.
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Melotte and Alexandra Cream Separators.
Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Etc.

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NOVO

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WHOLESALE—HUDSON BAY CO., SIMON LEISER & CO.

PRICE PER TWO GALLON BLOCK—$1.25

SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:

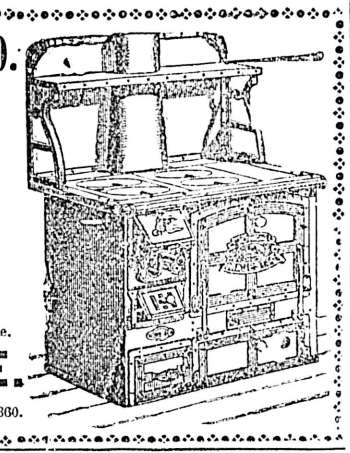
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Stoves of all kinds.
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General Hardware and Tools.
Agents for the Great Majestic Range.



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Will do its work with ease and satisfaction, and is equal to any in the market. Wherever used a smooth, even, and beautiful carpet of green is produced.

Garden Tools And General Hardware

Of every description. Poultry netting, bone mills, spray pumps, paints and oils, at as reasonable prices as can be had anywhere, at

Shore's Hardware Store

Corner Johnson and Government streets, Victoria, B. C.



WHEN LENT IS OVER

MEAT which can be eaten with a relish is more than ever desirable

For Easter Day

Easter Day, and the days succeeding Easter. Order your meat supplies from us. Prime Rib Roasts of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, in fact everything delicious in the meat and poultry line at

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Some Properties for sale by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government street, Victoria, B.C. In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. Bargains.

ROSS BAY—9 acres, good soil and ready for cultivation. Fine site, commands view of Straits Cheap. Apply 45 Government street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3¼ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

CHURCHWAY—Near Douglas, 2 lots $1,000 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HUMBOLDT STREET—One lot, in a desirable locality, $800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

WHARF STREET—2 fine waterfront lots, exceptionally cheap, $7,000 for the two. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LOT 120x330—Five minutes from centre of the city; only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A BARGAIN—Four roomed cottage and good sized lot just off the Burnside Road and close to city, for $425. Apply 40 Government street. m02

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality; $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DALLAS ROAD—Modern 8-roomed dwelling, lot 60x240, tennis court, etc., will be sold very cheap. Also a new bungalow. Apply 40 Government Street. f1

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice; call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7½ cleared; good barns, etc.; 3½ miles from city; $3,000; one-third cash, and balance at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

VICTORIA ARM—Five acres, all under cultivation, and good building site, $1,250. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; 7-roomed house, good barns, etc.; orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Cor. of Mary and Frederick streets. Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¼ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally cheap and easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. price $2,650. f30

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE—Good stable and two lots, 60x120; only 10 minutes from post office; $3,000. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—9-roomed modern dwelling, over 2 acres of ground, stables, etc., $6000.

TO LET—Suitable for fancy store, etc., the premises on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets. Will be made more attractive to suit incoming tenant.

JAMES BAY—Two 5-roomed houses, $850 each; will be sold on very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3¼ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within 5 miles from post office; 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser, very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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SHAKESPEARE ST.—New 6-roomed cottage, four good lots, outbuildings, etc. A bargain at $1,650. Apply 40 Government St., B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

GREAT BARGAIN — 6-roomed house in good repair and close to car line, only $475. Apply 40 Government street. m30

OSWEGO ST.—Nice 5-roomed cottage, bath etc., good garden, lot 55x120, $1800. Apply 40 Government street. m30

STANDBY AVE.—New cottage, 6 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc., good basement, lot 50x120. $2400. Apply 40 Government street. m30

PEMBROKE STREET—Between Government and Douglas streets., 3 good lots, $900 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ST. LOUIS STREET—Two cottages and one 2-story dwelling; will be sold at a great bargain; either singly or together. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

YATES STREET—Near corner of Douglas, good full-sized lot, $4,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine 2-story residence; one acre of land; grand view $8750. terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings, cheap; only $500 each; must be sold to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile) 200 acres, 35 under cultivation; 100 cleared; balance good land; lots of good water; 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—(Near Cook Street)—Lot 60x120; cottage of 6 rooms; $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2¼ acres; has been under cultivation; price, $1,750; $250 down balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SOMENOS LAKE—2¼ miles from Duncan's 250 acres; modern 11-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc.; or will subdivide to suit purchaser. Full particulars apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE; good stable and two lots, each 60x130; only 10 minutes from post office; assessed, $3,000; price $2,650. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84, Victoria District; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch; $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite Naval recreation grounds; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1¼ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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RITHET STREET—Good 5-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, well drained; lot 180 feet deep; $1,400; very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GLENFORD AVENUE (off Carey Road)—5 acres, cleared, good cottage, barn, chicken house etc., $1,050 (cheap). Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MANY OTHER FARMS in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

SAN JUAN AVE.—Good six-roomed modern cottage; nice view of Straits. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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